

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903.

NO. 32.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING--WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., April 6—Butter firm at 28 1/2; 85 (bats offered, no sales. Last week, 28 1/2; last year, 80c. Output for the week, 505,400 lbs.

Easter hats at Webb Bros.

See our new line of clothing at Webb Bros.

Read Webb Bros., new ad on fourth page.

L. B. Grice was transacting business in Chicago Wednesday.

Hats in all the latest styles at Webb Bros.

Lewis Hegeman, of Wilmet, was in this village Saturday visiting his brother.

H. A. Radtke was a Sunday visitor at the County Seat.

For Rent—A five-room house north of town. Hans E. Ries. 80ft

Elmer Hegeman is now at Redgefield, Minn., working for a Milwaukee music house.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6ft

Mr. H. C. Burks, of Sedalia, Va., father of Mrs. J. C. James Jr., died at his home April 3.

The Junior League will meet next Sunday with Miss Elva Didama as leader. Special music.

To Rent—a six room house in good repair on Lake street, Antioch. Inquire of J. C. Larson, Salem, Wis. 31w4

L. M. Hughes went to Waukegan last Friday where he heard the President speak to a large crowd.

Single comb brown Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. O. Olson, Antioch, Ill. 32w3

County Superintendent F. N. Gaggin and wife, of Waukegan, were Antioch visitors Tuesday and Wednesday.

For Sale—fifty bushels seed potatoes early Ohio's. D. T. Barbyle, Troyer, Wis. 32w3

Latest style of ladies shoes, \$3.00. Children's school shoes, fine, \$1.25. Mens farm shoes, \$1.50 at Hegemanns Shoe Store.

For Sale—a quantity of German Millet seed, free from foul seed. Inquire of David Pullen, Hickory, Ill. 32w3

E. A. Dorrance and J. T. Edwards, of Chicago, were out at the Dorrance cottage on Lake Catherine the fore part of the week.

Wanted—A good woman or girl for general housework in a family of four, at summer cottage on Lake Marie. Inquire at News Office.

The foundation of the new residence of D. C. Sabin is about completed. James Kaye and Mat Coulman are doing the work with Henry Willett as clerk.

Wanted—Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern house, might add some cash. Peter H. Kies, 108 Randolph St., Chicago. 22ft

John Turner, of Chicago, was home over Sunday. He has finished his studies and will now take the examination before the State Board of Pharmacy.

Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago, and Dr. Roy Williams, of Rockford, were called home on account of the sickness of their father, D. A. Williams.

Postmaster D. A. Williams has been confined to his bed the past week threatened with pneumonia, but we are glad to announce that he is now on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Curtis will occupy one of the Westlake cottages in Merrywood Point on Lake Marie, during the summer. They expect to move into the cottage shortly.

There will be an Easter ball at the Antioch opera house Monday evening, April 13. Reichen's band, of Chicago, will furnish the music. Tickets: 75c, supper 25c a person. A cordial invitation is extended to all and a good time is assured.

The State Bank of Antioch has placed a gold lettered sign over their windows, it is one of the handsomest signs ever put up in Antioch, and is the work of Huber brothers who deserve much credit for their artistic effort.

The Junior Endeavor society of the Christian church will hold a bazaar in the Woodman hall, on Saturday, April 11, 1903. Sales to begin promptly at 2:00 p. m., supper to be served from 4:30 till 7:00 p. m. for the small sum of ten cents. A short program to follow supper. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Proceeds of bazaar to be used for the purpose of resending church. Annie Cannon Supt.

Easter ties at Webb Bros.

New spring line of shirts at Webb Bros. E. P. Dodge, of Millburn, was in our city Wednesday.

Mrs. Mann has rented her farm to Bert Ray, of Wadsworth.

F. E. Fenderson, of Round Lake, was calling on Antioch friends Wednesday.

A. T. White and A. D. Webb, of Waukegan, were Antioch visitors Wednesday.

Fred Thorn is building the foundation of his new residence in the Harden addition.

See our 50c working gloves at Webb Bros.

Mrs. Dr. Karr spent a few days in Waukegan the latter part of last week.

Ira Boylan, of Chicago, visited with his mother and other Antioch friends Sunday.

Call at Hegemanns Shoe Store and see what \$1.00 will buy. Must close out the stock.

Mrs. Frank Garland returned home Sunday after a visit of a week with relatives in Milwaukee.

For Sale—a quantity of split seed, an excellent stock food, 75 cents per bushel. Wm. Herman, Antioch, Ill. 32w3

We would commend to the consideration of some people the truism "it is a poor policy to tear down a structure until you are in position to construct a better one."

James Isbester and family have moved to the Collier farm north-west of town, recently purchased by him. Jim evidently grew tired of inactive city life and will try his hand again upon the plow. Success to him and his is our worst wish.

Regular services at the Christian church next Lord's day as follows: Preaching services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday School following, Junior Christian Endeavor at 8:00 p. m., Senior Endeavor 6:45, preaching services at 7:45. R. Irwin will take charge of these services. All are cordially invited to attend.

New Site For the Libertyville Fair Grounds.

A quiet movement is on foot to accomplish the selection of a new site and the removal of fair ground buildings thereto in the near future.

Director John Austin was appointed to negotiate for purchase of more land adjoining the present grounds. He finds the association will have to pay \$500 an acre for whatever land they obtain adjoining the present site.

President Frost of the electric road offers \$1,000 if the association will locate the grounds on 40 acres of land obtainable back of the William Howell farm. The land desired is part of the two Austin farms and of Kenbker's new subdivision. F. E. Marsh, of the Gratton stock farm, will give another \$1,000 if a mile track is built. The 40 acres can be purchased for about \$4,400.

A gentleman in a position to know declares that Mr. Frost will eventually give \$2,500 if necessary to secure the location of the grounds alongside the track of his road and that he can well afford to do so.

Of course as yet no definite action has been taken with a view to accomplishing the proposed removal, but Messrs. Frost and Marsh's offer has tended to set the ball rolling, and at their next meeting the directors will take the matter up, and doubtless appoint a committee to confer with the gentlemen and secure the necessary information essential to intelligent action in the matter.

Dedication Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

If you wish to join a select car party of ladies and gentlemen that will attend the dedication exercises of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis, May 1, 1903, write to J. H. Turner, Special Excursion Agent, Wisconsin Central Ry., 400 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis. 31w5.

To Whom It May Concern.

My wife, Annie M. Williams, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WALTER WILLIAMS.

Antioch, Ill., March 24, 1903.

Black Pasture Land for Rent.

One 40 acre plot joining Thomas Moran on the east and Louis Popahl on the south. One 40 acre plot joining Mike Hoyer on the north and August Pasch on the south. For terms apply at once to Mrs. E. R. Wills, 676 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 30ft

Antioch Village Election.

Notice is hereby given that on April 21, 1903, at the village hall in the village of Antioch, Illinois, an election will be held for one President of the Village Board, four Trustees, one Clerk and one Treasurer, which election will be open at 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1903.

J. C. JAMES, JR., Village Clerk.

ANTIOCH VILLAGE CAUCUS

One of the Hottest Contests in the History of the Village

The village caucus was held at the town house Saturday evening and was a scrap from start to finish and one of the most exciting meetings ever held in the old town house.

The meeting was called to order by C. M. Confer, chairman of the village committee, and on motion E. C. Sabin was elected chairman and E. L. Simons, secretary, with A. B. Johnson, L. M. Hughes and David Welch, as tellers.

A motion was then made by Trustee W. R. Williams that the caucus proceed to nominate the entire ticket on one ballot, and, inasmuch as both sides had complete printed tickets in the field this motion, to the average voter, did not seem unfair as it gave both sides to the contest an opportunity to go to the caucus and cast their vote for the entire ticket of their choice and return to their places of business without the loss of an hour or two, especially on a busy evening like Saturday night usually are at the several stores and places of business in town.

Joseph Turner, however, of the opposing forces, seemed to think the advantage was on the other side and offered an amendment to Mr. Williams' motion to the effect that we proceed to ballot on each

Joseph Turner, 51.

H. A. Radtke, to fill vacancy, 64.

John Thayer, to fill vacancy, 89.

For Clerk,

L. M. Hughes, no oppo'n, 118.

For Treasurer,

William T. Hill, 73.

Thomas Wilton, 41.

On motion a village committee was appointed consisting of George Webb, E. C. Sabin and W. R. Williams.

About a week preceding the caucus an informal meeting was held at the office of Squire Wilton and the ticket headed by E. L. Simons, placed in the field.

Later another meeting was held and the ticket headed by W. S. Rinear, brought out.

The two tickets in the field created considerable rivalry, many of those who advocated the nomination of Mr. Simons trying to create the impression that the Rinear ticket stood for cement walks and an extravagant bond issue for water works and the following circular letter was gotten out by the Rinear forces in order to place themselves in a true light before the voters of the village on the issues involved.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANTIOCH

In view of the fact that erroneous statements have been circulated in regard to the purposes of the undersigned in seeking a position on the Board of Trustees of the Village, we deem it pertinent to the issue to place ourselves on record on the following matters now being agitated:

We believe that the present dramshop license and restrictions, if properly enforced, are sufficient to safeguard the public interest, and that the licensed saloon, under such restrictions, is much less an evil than the unlicensed "Blind Pig," we therefore favor the granting of license under the present dramshop ordinance and at the same license fee as during the past year.

We believe that a public officer is the servant of the people and that the will of the majority should regulate official acts, and realizing that a majority of the people of this village cannot afford to incur the expense of laying cement walks, if elected, we pledge our voice and our vote against the compulsory laying of cement walks.

We realize that the walks throughout the village are in a deplorable condition and believe that the abutting property owners should be compelled to put and keep their walks in passable condition, using sound boards plank or cement as in their judgment may best serve the purpose and exigencies of the circumstances seem to warrant. Work to be done under the supervision of the committee on streets and alleys in accordance to ordinances heretofore existing.

We are in favor of adequate FIRE PROTECTION and tending to such end would favor a system of Water Works under some plan that would not be burdensome to the tax payers.

Respectfully,

W. S. RINEAR,

J. J. BURKE,
GIDEON THAYER,

CHARLES LUX, Sr.
H. A. RADTKE

AN ACCESSORY TO PRAYER.

Patent Secured on Article to Be Used by Worshipers.

Thomas Sault enjoys the unique distinction of having secured a patent on an article to be employed by worshipers, says the New Haven Palladium. He has assigned his patent to Charles Gay, the well known politician, and it is to be placed upon the market at once.

The invention is described in the letters patent as "The Chaplet and Shrine of the Holy Rosary." The chaplet and shrine of the holy rosary consists of a case, in which is a set of rollers, on which is rolled a web which may be rolled or unrolled. Upon the face of the web is a series of pictures appropriate to the prayers of which the several beads on the rosary are reminders.

The case is so arranged that a light can be set behind the picture. An arrangement for burning a pair of candles is provided in front of the shrine.

When the candles are lighted the effect is very beautiful. Those desiring to use Mr. Sault's invention kneel in front of the shrine. When the appropriate prayer is uttered one of the rollers is turned by means of a projecting knob and a picture is revealed. This operation is continued until the entire rosary has been gone through.

Mr. Gay is making extensive arrangements to handle the invention, and it is expected there will be a great demand for it from devout persons.

CHURCH NOTES.

Easter next Sunday.

Dr. Karr is again able to attend service.

Dr. Roy Williams, of Rockford, attended services Sunday.

Easter Sunday will be missionary day. The annual missionary offering will be taken.

A portable platform, filling the entire space inside the altar rail has been built for Easter services.

Easter will be a red letter day for the Sunday School. The program opens with a procession followed by class songs and recitations. Music will be furnished by the chorus choir of fifty voices accompanied by the organ.

Quotations from Rev. E. J. Aikin's Sunday morning sermon on the "Gospel of Optimism" are as follows.

"The sons of hope and faith are the great builders in the world."

"If there are no stars in your sky you may be sure there is something wrong with your eyes."

"Some men seem disposed to give their time and talent to painting dark pictures of life."

"Paint stars of hope in the blue of your sky until the morning breaks, and the shadows flee away."

"No man can ever be quite the same after getting a good look at what he might be."

"Look on the bright side of life, and if there is none, the angels in heaven are waiting to paint you one to order."

"Life has more of smiles than tears, more of joys than sorrows, more of happy realization than sad disappointments."

An Easter sermon will be preached next Sunday evening.

Police on Guard at Wrecked Bank.

Police are guarding the State bank of Kenosha, Wis., which was suddenly closed Saturday. The president of the institution has not been seen in that city for a week, and a scandal is threatened among state officials because of the alleged lax methods in supervising the running of the institution.

Another financial concern at Salem, Wis., run by the same management, is expected to feel the same mysterious influence which shut up its sister company.

Fred S. Komp, formerly a La Salle street Chicago, broker, is the head of the bank, and he is much sought after by the hundreds of poor people who had entrusted their savings to him. At the place where Komp formerly lived in Chicago it was said he had not been there for some time.

State Bank Examiner, M. C. Berg, of Madison Wis., closed the concern Saturday without any warning having been given to the depositors. When it became noised abroad that Komp had fled, leaving a financial tangle many of the laboring class who had put their all in the institution gathered in the streets, and threats of tearing down the building and taking what money was on hand were heard. The constabulary promptly placed a strong guard about the structure to prevent such action.

Investigation showed that Komp had capitalized his venture for \$25,000, but not one cent of this amount has been paid in to the State Treasurer. It is said there can be no protection for depositors from this source.

Regimental Postal Cards.

In Italy each regiment has its own pictorial post-cards, on which are the devices of the regiment, the list of battles in which it has taken part, or one of the heroic episodes in which it has figured. These are sold at moderate prices to officers and soldiers and their use in correspondence serves to spread the prestige of the regiment.

Hanna's Secretary Kept Busy.

Senator Hanna's secretary, Elmer Dover, believes that he gets more "pedestrian exercise" right along than either the President or Gen. Wood. He gets it in going from department to department on the Senator's errands. "I'll bet I walk twenty miles a day," he says. He has just invested in a pedometer.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Cats.....26 1/2
Corn—70 lbs. ear.....\$6 00 @ \$10 00
Hay.....17 00 @ 20 00

MILL FEED.
Brans.....416 00
Hidlings.....17 00 @ 20 00
Gluten.....20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.....1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat.....1 25

HOGS.
Hogs—Live weight.....\$ 6 50
Hogs—Dressed.....7 50

POULTRY.
Turkeys.....18c
Ducks.....11c
Geese.....11c
Chickens—Live weight.....8c

THE ELECTION RETURNS

THE VOTE IN THE NEARBY TOWNSHIPS

Carter H. Harrison Elected Mayor of Chicago for the Fourth Time by a Plurality of 6,948.

The township elections in the various towns held Tuesday were pretty lively events in most places.

BRISTOL
In Bristol township a heated contest was had on the supervisorship between F. W. Roberts and O. R. Cornwell, the former winning out by a vote of 101 to 98.

The treasurership was another plum, much sought after, F. L. Lavey and Arch Murdock being after the position. The vote resulted in the election of Lavey by 100 to 95 for Murdock.

NEWPORT
The main contest in this town was on the supervisorship between Geo. B. Stephens and Thomas Strang, the former winning out by a majority of 4 votes.

ANTIOCH
The township elections in this place were a tame affair with no opposition to the ticket. 98 votes were cast for bonding the town for \$4,000 to build a bridge across Fox River and 27 against the bond issue.

AYON.
The elections in this town drew out a large vote, the only contest being on the Supervisorship between B. J. Loftus and H. C. Edwards, the latter winning by a majority of 62 votes.

CHICAGO.
Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago for a fourth term Tuesday, defeating Grange Stewart, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of 6,948, according to the police returns. A heavy vote was polled, the total being 310,455—the largest vote ever cast in a mayoralty election in the city.

For city treasurer, Ernst Hummel, Democrat, was elected, defeating Thomas O'Shaughnessy, Republican. For city attorney John F. Smulski, Republican, was elected over John E. Owens, Democrat. For city clerk Fred C. Bender, Republican, defeated John J. Boehm, Democrat.

The Faith Has Been Kept.

That President Roosevelt's first speech on his present tour should look forward rather than backward—that it should point out what is to be done rather than what has been done—was right and proper.

Having called public attention to the necessity of strengthening the navy that the Monroe Doctrine may be efficiently maintained, it was fitting that the President should review what his administration has accomplished toward keeping the pledges on which it has appealed to the people.

Since Theodore Roosevelt offered those pledges most important steps have been taken toward their fulfillment. The Department of Commerce and Labor has been established, armed with ample powers for the intelligent investigation of trusts and to secure proper publicity regarding the management of interstate corporations.

Against discrimination in transportation charges, long recognized as the chief weapon of trusts for the oppression of competitors and the acquisition of powers dangerous to the public, the Department of Justice has been equipped with new and apparently effective arms of control and restraint.

Furthermore, the administration of existing laws has been so strengthened that at least one conspicuous industrial combination, that of the packers, has been obliged to relinquish methods of business obviously unfair.

The steps legislative and administrative, taken during the last eighteen months in the direction of solving the trust problem, as the President truthfully said at Milwaukee, "represent a sum of very substantial achievement. They represent an effort to devise and apply real remedies—an effort which succeeded because made not only with resolute purpose, but also in a spirit of common sense, as far removed as possible from rancor, hysteria and unworthy demagogic appeal."

In a word, the action of the Roosevelt administration and of the Congress with which it worked has not been destructive but constructive. It recognizes, as the President said again, that the American people are not against wealth as such, individual or corporate, but merely desire to see any abuse of corporate wealth corrected—are no more against organization of capital than against organization of labor, demanding only that each shall do right and remember its duty to the republic.

In that spirit the Roosevelt administration has worked and succeeded. Upon the record thus made its faith with the people has been kept—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Corn on Toe Causes Death.
A corn on the toe of a Philadelphia man caused his death.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Consul General McWade at Canton, China, cables the State Department in Washington that the famine is increasing in the Kwang-Si province; that starving parents are selling their children for small sums of money in order that they may buy food.

M. E. Ingalls was defeated for Mayor of Cincinnati by Julius Fleischmann, Republican; Tom L. Johnson and Democratic ticket was elected at Cleveland; Sam Jones, non-partisan, and Republican ticket, at Toledo; Michigan Republican State ticket was elected by 85,000 plurality.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the British Columbia Parliament announced the intention of bringing in a campaign to consolidate and amend the mining laws, to re-enact the anti-oriental legislation which has been disallowed by the Dominion government and to provide for the settlement of disputes between labor and capital by arbitration.

The body of Frederick J. Stobbins, with a bullet hole through the head, was discovered in a clump of evergreens in Genesee Valley Park, Rochester, N. Y., by two boys. There was a revolver near by, as well as the following note: "To the Coroner: To save you investigating, I wish to state that I was not held up and murdered for my money. I did it with my little revolver."

Harris Rothstein, aged 84 years, an invalid, was burned to death in a tenement house fire in New York despite the heroic efforts of one of the tenants, a girl only 14 years old, who dragged the old man up three flights of stairs and was trying to get him up the ladder leading to the roof when severely scorched and half suffocated by the smoke she was forced to abandon him.

Arthur R. Pennell, of Buffalo, who was accused of the murder of Edwin I. Burdick, and who was killed in an automobile accident on March 10, it is claimed, was a defaulter to the extent of \$150,000 or \$200,000. He is said to have swindled the estates of friends in the East out of large sums of money. He carried over \$200,000 life insurance, in order, it is said, that after his death the estates might be able to recoup the losses.

Eighteen-year-old Daisy Jewell was charged with stealing a purse containing \$60 from a Cleveland lunch room where she worked as a waitress. While a detective was questioning her at her boarding house he picked up a curl paper and absent-mindedly unrolled it. A name on it was that of the girl from whom the money was stolen and the bit of paper he recognized as a receipt that was in the pocketbook. Then Daisy Jewell confessed.

Two Italians, believed to be members of the Mafia, tried to kidnap Thomas Balleto, a New Rochelle, N. Y., banker, at 2 o'clock Friday morning. They rang the door bell at his home, and when he appeared in his night clothes, tried to force him to enter a carriage they had with them. They flourished pistols and threatened to kill him if he resisted. He broke away, however, and, securing a revolver, fired a number of shots to attract the police. Later in the morning Antonio Balleto and Louis Balleto were arrested. Balleto thinks they are his assailants.

BREVITIES.

The entire business section of Dunsmuir, Cal., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the American ambassador at Paris, died suddenly of congestion.

The San Francisco jury in the case of Walter N. Dimmock, accused of stealing \$30,000 from the United States mint, rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Keshner Shell Borel, a benevolent Hebrew order, took final action at Cincinnati, Ohio, to close the endowment or insurance feature of the order.

Victor Murdock, an old-time Chicago newspaper man, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Kansas District at Great Bend.

Benjamin F. Ayer, former Chicago corporation counsel, and general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad, died at 82 Astor street of pneumonia, aged 78 years.

Following a first and a second Bach festival, the latter held in 1901, a third will be given at Bethlehem, Pa., commencing Monday, May 11, and continuing until Saturday, May 10.

Judge Adams of the United States District, in St. Louis, in refusing an injunction sought by the Chicago Board of Trade to guard quotations, said dealing in futures is simple gambling.

Bandits entered a crowded saloon at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and ordered hands up. The proprietor did not respond quickly and was killed. The police are rounding up all suspects as the slayers.

J. Walter Keneval of Knoxville, Tenn., one of whose three wives was Bessie Helmer of Chicago, has appeared to the Supreme Court for the third time in the bigamy case that has made him notorious.

W. W. Card, president of the Pittsburg Screw and Bolt Company and first vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric Company, was run over and killed by a trolley car directly in front of his home in Wilkinsburg.

Robbers dynamited a safe in the Rowley private bank at Ulysses, Pa., and secured \$1,000 in coin. Citizens gave battle and a dozen shots were exchanged, but the robbers escaped in a wagon, carrying the money in sacks.

The superiority of the gunners of the American navy was emphasized when the crew of the battleship Indiana, at target practice in the Gulf, established a new world's record in firing thirteen-inch guns. The gunners of the turret scored fourteen hits out of sixteen shots.

Because she left home and married Dr. William Floyer, a dentist, against his will, Charles Lockhart, of Pittsburg, partner of the Rockefellers, has cut his youngest daughter, Eleanor, out of his will. Charles Lockhart is estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. He is about 85 years of age.

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT.

Program Adopted by the Exposition Officials.

At a meeting in St. Louis, at which President Thomas H. Carter of the national world's fair commission, President



David R. Francis and other officers of the exposition company were present, the program for the three days' dedication exercises of the exposition was finally adopted. The dedication of the buildings, under the direction of the national commission, will begin April 30, on the centennial anniversary of the cession of the Louisiana territory by France to the United States, and continue through May 1 and 2. The fireworks to be set off each day will be the grandest ever produced.

The principal ceremonies will be on April 30, when President Roosevelt and former President Cleveland will be among the speakers. At 10 o'clock on that date the freedom of the city will be tendered to the President of the United States by Mayor Wells. Then will follow the military parade, composed of United States troops and National Guards from various States. The dedication exercises will be held in the afternoon at the exposition grounds, where the grand marshal, and will move, preceded by President Roosevelt and official guests in carriages, through Forest Park to the exposition grounds, where the presidential salute will be fired. From a grand stand on the exposition grounds the parade will be reviewed by President Roosevelt.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the assembly in the Liberal Arts building will be called to order by President Francis and the dedication program will be carried out. On the morning of the second day members of the diplomatic corps, the representatives of foreign governments at the exposition and other official guests will be escorted to the Liberal Arts building, where Corwin H. Spencer, chairman of the committee on ceremonies, will call the meeting to order. John M. Thurston of the national commission will be president of the day. President Francis of the exposition will extend a greeting to the representatives of the foreign governments, and there will be addresses by the French ambassador and Spanish minister.

The civil parade will be held on the third day and will be reviewed by the Governors of States. Immediately after the close of the exercises the Governors will proceed to the building sites selected for their respective States, where corner stones will be laid and State colors will be raised with appropriate ceremonies.

STRIKE TO AFFECT 400,000 MEN.

Structural Iron Workers and Manufacturers Begin Their Battle May 1.

From coast to coast war will be waged against the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union by the recently formed National Association of Manufacturers of Structural Iron Work.

The struggle is to begin on May 1. The union is willing to make a standard wage scale and cease imposing alleged onerous conditions on the employers. The conflict will affect more than 400,000 workers in the building industry and practically every steel and iron manufacturer of the country. Notices of the coming war have been sent out informally in various cities. Conferences have been called by both parties, and all are preparing for the struggle. No attempt has been made to prevent it.

The strife in Chicago threatens to come to a focus long before the appointed date. The union wants a wage scale of 60 cents an hour, or \$4.80 a day. The employers, all members of the Iron League, are willing to grant \$4.40 a day. The union wants the right to order out its members whenever the national organization sees fit. This has been refused on the ground that such would be a sympathetic strike. The union asserts the United States Steel Corporation is supporting the movement against it.

By the shutting down of the textile mills at Lowell, 20,000 employees are out of work, which was caused by the union members demanding a 10 per cent increase. The majority of the workers are women and girls. Strike leaders say they will put up a strong fight to the end. If the mills remain closed more than two weeks there will be great suffering.

POINTS TO PENNELL.

But the Verdict in Burdick Inquest Does Not Name Slayer.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Tuesday, Judge Murphy handed down his findings in the Burdick inquest and declared that the identity of the murderer had not been proved. The statement is an exhaustive review of the evidence brought out during the inquest. Special attention is given to the letters exchanged between Arthur R. Pennell and Mrs. Burdick, particularly the one containing a threat against Burdick's life. Concerning these the judge says:

"Altogether, these facts would, in my opinion, constitute just ground of suspicion on which a warrant could be issued were he alive."

Speaking of Pennell's relations with Mrs. Burdick Justice Murphy says: "His of all others was the motive strongly enough to incite a desperate mind already steeped in wrongdoing to so foul and cruel a murder. He can never be placed on trial nor can his case ever be judicially determined. Let us be as fair, then, to the dead as the law presumes him to be to the living. He must be presumed innocent until proved guilty."

Mrs. Paine and Miss Hutchinson are completely exonerated in Mr. Murphy's findings, which in conclusion say: "It is our duty to censure Mrs. Burdick. But great as her wrong has been, so great is her punishment."

Interesting News Items.

Corra Mingo killed herself, Columbus, Ohio.

It is denied that the C. & A. trainmen will strike.

Minister Bowen is anxious to return to Venezuela.

Emil Feeling, St. Louis, cut his throat and fell dead.

Robert Craig, St. Joseph, Mo., was found guilty of manslaughter for killing Walter Lincoln, his employee. He will serve two years in prison.

TRIP IS BEGUN.

PRESIDENT NOW ON A TOUR OF THE WEST.

Longest Trip Ever Undertaken by Chief Executive—Journey Will Occupy Nine Weeks, and Will Extend in to Twenty-two States.

The President is now on a journey to which that much overworked word "unique" may be applied not inaptly. He left Washington Wednesday for a trip which will continue for sixty-six days, and during which he will visit twenty-two States and cover a distance of 14,000 miles. Chicago was his first stopping place, and from 9 o'clock Thursday morning until midnight he was occupied in a way not only typical of the western metropolis, but peculiarly adapted to the President's idea of efficient travel. It is expected that during this remarkable journey the President will deliver several addresses on matters of the highest importance, as well as many minor speeches suited to localities where he has agreed to take part in certain ceremonies.

As the special train pulled out of the Pennsylvania station in Washington Wednesday morning the President stood on the platform of his private car tipping his hat and smiling in response to the enthusiastic cheers of hundreds of admirers and personal friends.

As early as 8 o'clock a crowd began to gather at the White House to witness the President's departure. As he entered his carriage to drive to the station the men made the historic grounds echo with cheers, while women waved their handkerchiefs and many of them their hats.

The Pennsylvania station and platforms were crowded with people anxious to extend to the chief magistrate their good wishes for a safe and successful journey. Notable precautions were taken to insure the safety of the President. The police arrangements were under the personal supervision of Commissioner West and Chief Sylvester. Uniformed officers, headquarters detectives, plainclothes men and secret service operatives surrounded the President and covered every point.

As President Roosevelt alighted from his carriage he was joined by Secretary Hitchcock and they walked down the station platform arm in arm, the President stopping now and then to greet personal friends. He was attired in a black cutaway coat, dark striped trousers and wore a black felt hat. He was in the best of spirits and chatted enthusiastically to friends of the trip on which he was about to start.

Most notable incident connected with the President's departure arose out of the presence at the station of Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German minister. He was the only member of the diplomatic corps who went to the depot to see the President off and the President greeted him most cordially, telling him that he greatly appreciated the courtesy.

Cabinet Members at Station. No member of the President's immediate family, except his sister, Mrs. Cowles, was at the station. Mrs. Roosevelt and the young children being down the Chesapeake bay on the Mayflower and Miss Alice being in Porto Rico. Several members of the cabinet, including Secretary Cortelyou, Wilson and Hitchcock, were present. The President and Secretary Cortelyou chatted several minutes, the President expressing his regret that the Secretary was not to accompany him. Other members of the cabinet had taken their formal leave of the President at the White House. Among other notable people who were at the station to see the President depart were Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Col. Theodore A. Bingham and Capt. W. B. Cowles, respectively the President's military and naval aids; Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger and District Commissioner Vest.

In addition to those officially designated as members of the President's party three secret service men and two post-office inspectors accompanied the President as a personal bodyguard. The journey as planned will occupy nine weeks and three days and the party will travel a little more than 14,000 miles.

PULPIT AND PREACHER.

Lucas Malet (Mrs. Harrison), who wrote "Sir Richard Calmady," has become a convert to Catholicism.

It was a colored preacher who said all he had to complain of was the "contributory negligence" of his parishioners.

A Catholic Filipino is a student at Yale this year. On Sundays he attends services at St. Mary's Church, New Haven.

An appeal is being sent forth to all the clergy of the United States for contributions to a memorial to the philanthropists, Baron and Baroness Hirsch.

The Rev. Louis Stickney of Baltimore, a member of the American college at Rome, has been appointed secretary to the apostolic delegation in Canada.

Bishop Potter says: "No bishop who is wholly cut off from contact with rural life can fail to become that prejudiced, un sympathetic and opinionated thing."

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has been invited by the Methodists of Savannah, Ga., to be present at the bicentennial of John Wesley's birth, on June 28.

At the next session of the Vermont conference the Rev. H. F. Forrest, after forty-five consecutive years of service in the ministry, will take a supernumerary relation.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of New York, when asked how he regarded the action of Vermont in repudiating prohibition, said: "I would rather see a man free than sober."

The Rev. Edward M. Duff, rector of St. Thomas Church, Buffalo, has been appointed instructor in New Testament interpretation in the De Lancy Divinity School of the diocese.

The Rev. C. M. Sheldon is at the head of a movement to establish at Topeka, Kan., a life insurance company that will only issue policies on the lives of Christians and total abstainers.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

New York. "Irregularity in retail trade is due to weather conditions. At most points an early season stimulates business, but in other sections there has been interruption from excessive rains. More uniform activity is reported in wholesale trade, with a notably large movement of groceries, millinery, paper and builders' materials, while conditions are satisfactory for the season in jewelry. Manufacturers of clothing, furniture, footwear and iron and steel are well engaged, ample supplies of fuel greatly facilitating operations, but extensive strikes threaten to render idle many New England textile mills." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

The cut of spruce lumber has been large, but early breaking up of winter restricted movement and high cost of labor and provisions rendered operations expensive. Early opening of lake navigation will benefit business, and the railway traffic embargo will be removed. Earnings of railways thus far reported for March exceed last year's by 12.8 per cent and surpass those of 1901 by 22.0 per cent.

An output of about 300,000 tons of coke in the whole Connellsville region for the last week indicates that fuel troubles are almost ended in the iron and steel industry. Quotations are sustained by the vigorous home consumption, and there is the additional support of strong markets abroad. Work is resumed on bridges and buildings wherever the places of strikers can be filled, and several contests in this department have been averted.

A large opening trade in pipe has been followed by liberal supplementary orders. Jobbers renewing contracts extensively, and prices are well maintained. Sharp competition for business in bar iron has caused a slightly lower level of prices, while plates and sheets are firmer, especially in galvanized lines. A prominent feature of activity is found in merchant steel for agricultural implement works and wagon factories, these orders running far into the future. Oversold conditions at rail mills are sending urging orders abroad.

No improvement has appeared in the dry goods market. The situation is peculiarly complicated as to cotton goods; dealers also light as a rule and labor troubles threaten to curtail output, yet jobbers are reluctant to undertake contracts at present quotations. Meanwhile producers are in no position to make concessions, and a dull market is the result. Dullness is reported in woolen goods, with new business on a limited scale. Cancellation of early orders has become a serious problem, many mills that had disposed of their product for the season now seeking business. Jobbers are placing large orders for fall delivery of shoes, ready paying the recent advance in prices, and manufacturers of heavy goods have booked more business than is customary at this early date. Lenth is quiet, but low stocks maintain prices. At last the turning point has been reached in domestic hides, and prices have steadied, which is due to the somewhat better condition of receipts.

Failures this week numbered 214 in the United States, as against 205 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 22 a year ago.

Broadstreet's Grain Figures.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending March 30 aggregated 2,401,987 bushels, against 2,308,568 last week, 2,904,110 in this week a year ago and 4,494,335 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 172,448,815 bushels, against 104,398,707 last season and 150,067,098 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 8,618,210 bushels, against 8,072,008 last week, 130,205 a year ago and 8,582,913 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 44,505,408 bushels, against 24,133,900 last season and 145,171,003 in 1901.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$5.50 to \$7.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 50c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$15.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; potatoes, 40c to 42c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.30; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.15; hogs, \$5.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 30c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 3, white, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 40c; oats, No. 2, white, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 60c; pork, mess, \$18.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; clover seed, prime, \$5.55.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.40; hogs, fair to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.70; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.50; lambs, common to choice, \$4.00 to \$10.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.45; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 51c; oats, No. 2, white, 40c to 41c; butter, creamery, 27c to 29c; eggs, western, 15c to 16c.

SHOWS.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR ISSUES INTERESTING BULLETIN.

Covers 250 Commodities and Shows Variations in Cost of Necessaries for Period of Twelve Years—The Relative Prices for 1890 and 1902 the Same.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, has issued a bulletin which will be of great interest to economists and others who are studying the cost of living and kindred questions. He gives a comparison of the variations in the prices of the necessities of life during the period from 1890 to 1902, inclusive, covering a total of 250 to 255 commodities. Sixteen farm products, 64 articles of food, 70 articles of clothing, 13 articles of fuel and lighting, 30 of metals, 26 articles of lumber and building materials, 0 articles of drugs and chemicals, 11 of house furnishing goods and the remainder miscellaneous.

The lowest average in prices reached by farm products was in 1890, and the highest in 1902; food was lowest in 1890 and highest in 1901; clothing was lowest in 1897 and highest in 1900; fuel and lighting were lowest in 1894 and highest in 1902; metals and implements were lowest in 1898 and highest in 1900; lumber and building materials were lowest in 1897 and highest in 1902; drugs and chemicals were lowest in 1895 and highest in 1900; house furnishing goods were lowest in 1897 and highest in 1902; while among the miscellaneous articles the lowest average was reached in 1890 and the highest in 1902. Of the nine groups comprising all of the necessities of life, the average was lowest in 1897, and the highest in 1890 and 1902, the relative price for these two years being exactly the same.

In the comparison of the prices of 1902 with the average of 1890 to 1900 of the sixteen articles in the farm products group, 15 show an increase and one a decrease; of the 53 in the food, etc., group, 35 show an increase and 18 a decrease; of the 70 in the clothes and clothing group, 42 show an increase, one shows the same price as the average for the base period and 27 show a decrease; of the 13 in the fuel and lighting group, 12 show an increase and one a decrease; of the 30 in the metals and implements group, 28 show an increase, 2 show the same price as the average for the base period and 0 show a decrease; of the 26 in the lumber and building materials group, 10 show an increase and 7 a decrease; of the 0 in the drugs and chemicals group, 8 show an increase and one a decrease; of the 14 in the house furnishing goods group, 13 show an increase and one a decrease; of the 13 in the miscellaneous group, 10 show an increase and 3 a decrease. Of the 250 commodities for which prices were secured for the whole period from 1890 to 1902, 182 show an increase, 3 show the same price as the average for the base period and 65 show a decrease.

Of the 182 commodities that showed an increase in 1902 over the average for 1890 to 1899, 63 advanced less than 10 per cent, 30 advanced from 10 to 25 per cent, 10 advanced from 25 to 50 per cent, 10 advanced from 50 to 100 per cent and one advanced 100 per cent or more.

Of the 65 commodities which showed a decrease, 40 decreased less than 10 per cent, 11 decreased from 10 to 25 per cent, 6 decreased from 25 to 50 per cent and 2 decreased 50 per cent or more.

Of the 250 articles for which prices were secured for the whole period from 1890 to 1902, it is seen that 182, or 72.8 per cent, show an increase in prices; 0 articles, or 1.2 per cent, show the same price as the average for the base period, and 68 articles, or 26 per cent, show a decrease in price in 1902 as compared with the average price for the base period.

Of the 250 commodities considered in this compilation of prices, the average price of 149 commodities was higher in 1902 than in 1901, the average price of 45 was the same in 1902 as in 1901, and the average price of 56 was lower in 1902 than in 1901.

NATURE STUDY FOR SCHOOLS.

Secretary Wilson Anxious to Make Farmers of All Children.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is planning to make farmers of all public school children in the United States, or at least to instruct them in the elements of plant life. There is a scarcity of scientific farmers in the country, and as it requires years to train them thoroughly the Secretary of Agriculture has adopted a practical plan of interesting the public school children of both sexes in this great work.

"The science of agriculture is so broad," enthusiastically exclaimed the Secretary, "that it is impossible to teach practical and scientific farming in the four years' training we are giving many of our bright young men."

"Therefore, the element of plant life should be taught to children along with the other lessons. They should be instructed how to grow, advised as to the properties of the soil, taught the elements of germination and the importance of moisture in the soil, the reasons why the soil should contain moisture, and be told why the soil should be worked when crops are growing."

"These are simple and interesting matters and can be comprehended by children. Teachers in normal schools and pupils in these schools should be given instructions and practical experience on these points so as to enable them to impart this knowledge when they take charge of classes in our public educational institutions."

The public school teachers should, when possible, according to the Secretary, instruct their pupils when the teachers are correctly informed. They should encourage children to take plants, roots, flowers, and bugs to school for the purpose of studying them.

Brief News Items.

Big Darby site may be selected for the army post, Columbus, Ohio.

Hotel owned by Mrs. J. M. Rogers, Cape May, N. J., burned. Loss \$30,000.

Makers of plaster casts at the world's fair grounds, St. Louis, will strike unless given an eight-hour day.

E. C. Swift, member of E. C. Swift & Co. of Boston, provision dealers, is defendant in contempt proceedings at Springfield, Mass., for alleged failure to produce books of the company in court.

TO WORKING GIRLS.



FREE MEDICAL ADVICE.

Every working girl who is not well is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice; it is freely given, and has restored thousands to health.

Miss Paine's Experience.

"I want to thank you for what you have done for me, and recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all girls whose work keeps them standing on their feet in the store. The doctor said I must stop work; he did not seem to realize that a girl cannot afford to stop working. My back ached, my appetite was poor, I could not sleep, and menstruation was scanty and very painful. One day when suffering I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and found that it helped me. I continued its use, and soon found that my menstrual periods were free from pain and natural; everyone is surprised at the change in me, and I am well, and cannot be too grateful for what you have done for me."—Miss JANET PAINE, 630 West 126th St., New York City. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Take no substitute, for it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that cures.



WHEN PAIN & ANGUISH WRING & BROW, A MINSTERING ANGEL THOU:

BROMO-SELTZER 10¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE.



ALABASTINE

The Only Durable Wall Coating. Wall Paper is unsatisfactory. Alabastine is temporary, not rot and does not peel. Alabastine is a pure, permanent and artistic wall coating, ready for use by mixing in cold water. For sale by paint dealers everywhere. BUT IN PACKAGES AND SHAPES OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at drug or mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS

Sunny Bank Farm

FLOYD LIVINGSTON

CHAPTER XIV—(Continued)

From that time Herbert made no further attempt to reform, but night after night came feeling home, until at last poor Anna learned to tremble at the sound of his footsteps; for he really grew more and more violent and unmanageable, defying every one save Mr. Watson, who possessed over him a singular power. Thus the spring and summer passed away, and when the autumn came few would have recognized the once handsome Herbert Langley in the creature who, weak and feeble, lay all day long in bed, begging for "brandy—more brandy," to fan the flame which was feeding upon his vitals. Sometimes in his fits of frenzy he would spring upon the floor, and shriek for us to save him from the crawling serpents, which, with forked tongues and little green eyes, hissed at him from all parts of the room. Again he would say that the spirit of the murdered maiden was before him, whispering to him unutterable things concerning the drunkard's home beyond the grave, while goblins of every conceivable form beckoned him to come and join their hideous dance. They said he could not live; and though it was a painful task, Anna wrote to his mother appealing her of his danger, and bidding her hasten, if she would see him again.

During the few remaining weeks of his life he was subject to strange fancies. For a time a prayer book beneath his pillow had the effect of keeping him comparatively quiet; but, anon, it lost its power, and one day he awoke with a fearful shriek. The lamp, as he called them, had again returned, and were mockingly taunting him with the victory he vainly imagined he had obtained.

About noon one day he awoke and inquired for me. With some trepidation I approached him, for his eyes were those of a madman; but he meditated no harm, and only asked if I supposed that the prayer book laid upon the outside of his pillow, where the lamps could see it, would have the effect of keeping them away.

"Perhaps so," I said, at the same time placing it so that his heavy brown hair fell partially on it.

"Twice it won't do," he sobbed. "All the hymns Dr. Watts ever wrote can't help me, for they come nearer and nearer, as wolves hover round their prey. Is there no help, no escape?" he cried, with the energy of despair, adding, as a sudden look of joy lighted up his ghastly features, "Yes, the Bible! Strange! I have not thought of that before! The Bible will keep them at bay. Bring it, Anna, quick; for they are almost here!" She obeyed, and grasping the war of God eagerly in his hands, he laughed aloud, saying, "Now do your worst, ye fiends incarnate. The Bible will save me!"

There was a moment of perfect silence, and then, with a groan so full of anguish that I involuntarily stopped my ears to shut out the fearful sound, the Bible was tossed from the clutched hands, which for a brief instant fought fiercely in the empty air, and then dropped lifeless at his side. Herbert was dead!

At the foot of the garden, near the long avenue where the shadow of the maple trees would fall upon his grave, and the moon of the lake be always heard, we buried him; and then, the broken-hearted Anna, widowed thus early, went back to her accustomed duties, performing each one quietly and gently, but without a smile upon her white, stony face, or a tear in her large, mournful eyes. Aunt Charlotte, utterly crushed and wretched, went back to her city home. And then we were left alone with our great sorrow, wholly dependent, as it were, upon Mr. Watson for support and counsel.

There had always been about him a mystery I could not fathom, and greatly was I surprised when one evening, a week after Herbert's death, he asked me to go with him to his room, as there was something he wished to tell me. Drawing a seat to my side, he said, looking me in the face, "Rosa, what do you think I am going to tell you?"

I tried to wrest his hand from his grasp, for the unwelcome liberty angered me. But he held it fast, smiling at my fruitless endeavor, and after a moment continued, "Why do you try to remove your hand from mine? I have held it many a time, and I have a right to do so—a cousin's right. Look at me, Rosa; don't you know me?"

Involuntarily I started to my feet, gazing earnestly upon him, then with a cry of joy I threw my arms around his neck, exclaiming, "Cousin! Cousin! Will!"

It was indeed he, come back to us when we had thought of him as dead. A few words will suffice to tell his story. Perfectly disgusted with sea life, he had deserted at Calcutta, where he was himself secreted in the vessel called "But," and he was not his wish to remain there long, and the first time an English ship was in port he offered to work his passage to Liverpool. The offer was accepted, and while we were mourning over his supposed death, he was threading the smoky streets of London, doing sometimes one thing and sometimes another, but always earning an honest livelihood.

"Never for a moment," said he, "did I forget your family. When at last I returned again to New York, I went one day to a reading room, where I accidentally came across Mr. Langley's advertisement for a hired man, and something prompted me to answer it. In person, if I had ever heard of him before, I had forgotten him; consequently I neither recognized him nor his wife; but when I accidentally heard them speak of Rosa and Sunny Bank, my curiosity was roused, and I became aware of the relationship existing between us. Why I have kept it a secret so long I can hardly tell, except that there was about it a kind of pleasing excitement, and then, too, I feared that Mr. Langley would not so well bear restraint and direction from me if he supposed me an interested party."

Near the middle of September, we one day received a letter from Charlotte, which, owing to some delay, had been on the road two whole weeks. In it he wrote that our father had fallen rapidly within a few days and we must come

quickly if we would again see him alive, adding that he talked almost constantly of Rosa, making it their thought that she would come. It was impossible for Anna to accompany me, and as William would not leave her, I started alone, my heart filled with many dark forebodings.

Lonely and desolate was the home at which I arrived one day too late, for they had buried him, and there was naught left to me of my father save the lock of hair which he severed from his head as he lay in the coffin. Yes, he was gone; but so long as life and being endured, so long shall fond remembrances of him linger in my memory.

CHAPTER XV.

After the first shock of our sorrow was over, the question arose as to what we were to do in future for our support. Grandma was already old, while mother was not so young as she had been once, and neither could do much toward their own maintenance. It had ever been a pet project of mine to go South as a teacher, and when one day in looking over a Boston paper I accidentally came across the advertisement of a Georgia lady, Mrs. A. D. Lansing, who wished for a private governess, I resolved at once to apply for the situation, greatly fearing lest I might be too late.

I was not, however; for after waiting impatiently for a few weeks, I received a letter from the lady herself, who, after enumerating the duties I was expected to perform and the branches I was to teach, added in a P. S.: "Before making any definite arrangements with Miss Lee, Mrs. Lansing wishes to be informed if, either by her friends or herself, she is considered pretty, as a person of decidedly ordinary looks will be preferred." I answered her letter forthwith, assuring her that neither my friends nor myself had ever been guilty of calling me pretty—in short, I was decidedly homely, and trusted that on that point at least I should please her.

I had nearly given up all hopes of ever hearing from the lady again, when one day I received a letter containing a check on a Boston bank for money sufficient to defray my expenses. There were also a few hastily written lines, saying that Mrs. Lansing considered my engagement as settled, but she should not expect me until the latter part of April, as she could not immediately get rid of her present governess—a painted, insipid creature from New York, and the veriest humbug in the world."

It was a cold, dark, snowy morning in the latter part of April when I started on my journey. The surface of the ground was frozen hard, the trees were leafless and bare. It is not strange, then, that I almost fancied myself in another world when, after a prosperous sea voyage, I one morning went on shore at Charleston, and first breathed the soft, balmy air of the South. Dense and green was the foliage of the trees, while thousands of roses and flowering shrubs filled the air with a perfume almost sickening to the senses. From Charleston to Augusta was a wearisome ride, for the cars were crowded, and there was to me nothing remarkably pleasing in the long stretches of cypress swamps and pine barrens through which we passed.

It was late in the evening when we started for the town of Chester by stage. It was a most beautiful night; and for hours I watched the soft moonlight as it glimmered among the trees which lined either side of the narrow road, and whose branches often swept against the windows of our lumbering vehicle. It was long after sunrise when we arrived, but so thickly wooded is the country around, that I obtained not a single glimpse of the town until I suddenly found myself in it, as the driver said, dismounting and opening the door of our prison house. The hotel into which I was ushered would perhaps compare favorably with our country taverns at the North; but at each step I took, I felt a more and more painful consciousness that home, my home, was far away.

After slinking the dust from my traveling dress, and slaking my thirst from the big gourd shell which hung by the side of a bucket of cool water which stood on a little stand in the parlor, I inquired for some one who would take to Mrs. Lansing my card, and the landlady immediately summoned a bright, handsome mulatto boy, who, after receiving my orders, started off bareheaded for Cedar Grove, which the landlady pointed out to me in the distance, and which, with its dense surroundings of trees, looked to me delightfully cool and pleasant. After waiting rather impatiently for an hour or more, a large, old-fashioned carriage, drawn by two rather poor looking horses, stopped before the door. It belonged to Mrs. Lansing; and the footman, jumping down from the rack behind, handed me a note, in which the lady begged me to come directly to her house, saying she was herself indisposed, or she would have come down to meet me.

At the extremity of Main street, we turned in at a ponderous gate, and after passing through two or three fields or lawns, stopped at last in front of Cedar Grove, which stood upon a slight eminence overlooking the town. In perfect delight I gazed around me, for it seemed the embodiment of my childish dreams, and involuntarily I exclaimed, "This is indeed the sunny, sunny South." It was very beautiful, that spacious yard and garden, with their winding walks, on which no ray of sunlight fell, so securely were they shaded by the cedar and the fir, the catalpa, the magnolia and the fig tree, most of them seen now by me for the first time in all their natural beauty. The house itself was a large, square building, surrounded on three sides by a piazza. The floors within were bare, but scrupulously clean; while the rooms lacked the costly furniture I had confidently expected to see.

Scarcely was I seated in the parlor when I heard a sweet, childish voice exclaim, "She's in that—she is," while at the same time a pair of soft blue eyes looked through the crevice of the door, and then were as quickly withdrawn, their owner laughing aloud as if she had

accomplished some daring feat, and calling out, "I—seen her, Hal—I did. And she don't look cross neither. You darsn't peek in there, dost you?"

"They were my future pupils, I was sure; and already my heart warmed toward them, particularly her with the silvery voice, and I was just thinking of going out to find them, when I heard a light footstep on the stairs, and the next moment a tall, dark-eyed girl, apparently fourteen or fifteen years of age, entered the room, introducing herself as Miss Lina Lansing, and welcoming me so cordially that I felt myself at once at home.

"Mother," said she, "is indisposed, and has sent me to receive you, and ask what you would like."

I had scarcely slept a moment the night previous, so I replied that if convenient I would go immediately to my room. Ringing the bell, she summoned to the room a short, dumpy mulatto, whom she called Cressy, and who, she said, was to be my attendant. Following her up the stairs, I was ushered into a large, airy chamber, which, though not furnished with elegance, still contained everything for my comfort.

"Sit," was Missus' first order, or comb her hair," she asked the negro, pouring a pitcher of water into a small bathing tub. This was entirely new to me, who had always been accustomed to wait upon myself, so I declined her offers of assistance, telling her "I preferred being alone, and could do everything for myself which was necessary."

My toilet was nearly completed when I heard in the hall the pattering of childish feet, while a round, bright eye was peering in my face, answered "No, any way, which had looked at me in the parlor, and anxious to see its owner, I stepped out of the door just as a fairy creature with golden curls started to run away. I was too quick for her, however, and catching her in my arms, I pushed back the clustering ringlets from her brow, and gazing into her sunny face, asked her name.

Raising her white, waxen hand, she did for me the office I had done for her, viz., pushed back my curls, and looking in my face, answered "No, any way, which had looked at me in the parlor, and anxious to see its owner, I stepped out of the door just as a fairy creature with golden curls started to run away. I was too quick for her, however, and catching her in my arms, I pushed back the clustering ringlets from her brow, and gazing into her sunny face, asked her name.

"That's me," said Jessie, getting down from my arms. "That's me—come and see her," and following her, I soon stood in the presence of Mrs. Lansing, who was reclining rather indolently in a large wicker chair. She was a chubby, rosy-cheeked woman, apparently thirty-five years of age. Her eyes were very black, and she had a habit of frequently shutting them, so as to show off the long, fringed eyelashes. On the whole, I thought, she was quite prepossessing in her appearance, an opinion, however, which I changed ere long; for by the time I reached her, there was a dark cloud on her brow, evidently of displeasure or of disappointment. Still, she was very polite, offering me her jeweled hand, saying, "Miss Lee, I suppose. You are welcome to Georgia!" then, after an instant, she added, "You don't look at all like I thought you would."

I was uglier than she expected, I presumed, and the tears started to my eyes as I replied, "I regret to say that I was very plain, but after a little I shall look better; I am tired now with traveling."

A strange, peculiar smile flitted over her face, while she intently regarded me as if to assure herself of my sanity. I was puzzled, and in my perplexity I said something about returning home if my looks were so disagreeable. "They were used to me there, and didn't mind it," I said, at the same time leaning my head against the vine-wreathed pillar. I sobbed aloud. Little as I knew, little Jessie sprang "If I write to you that I was very plain, you are not so now. Neither do I understand how with those eyes, that hair and brow, you can think yourself ugly. I do not believe you meant to deceive me, but, to tell the truth, I am disappointed; but that cannot now be helped, and we'll make the best of it."

Perfectly astonished, I listened to her remarks, giving her the credit of meaning what she said, and for the first time in my life I felt as I suppose folks must feel who think they are handsome. Her little bit of steam was over, and the girl, who had seemed to me to be agreeable for a few moments, and then rather abruptly asked me how old I was.

"Not quite eighteen!" she repeated in some surprise. "Why, I supposed you were twenty-five at least! Don't you think she looks older than Ada?" turning to Lina, who answered quickly, "Oh, no, mother, nothing like as old."

I wondered who the Ada could be of whom she had spoken. Possibly it was Ada Monroe, though I ardently hoped to the contrary, for well I knew there was no happiness for me where she was. Thinking it would be on a par with the questions put to me, I was on the point of asking who Ada was, when we were summoned to supper, which consisted mostly of broiled chickens, roast coffee, fried milk, egg bread and hockenies. If I except the row of sables who grouped themselves round the table, and the feather girl, whose efforts to keep awake amused me so much that I almost forgot to eat. We were nearly through when a handsome mulatto boy entered and handed a letter to his mistress, which she immediately opened, holding it so that the address could be read by Halbert, who, after spelling it out, exclaimed, "That's from Uncle Dick, I know!"

"Is he coming home?" asked Jessie, dropping her knife and fork, while even Lina, who seldom evinced much interest in anything, roused up.

"Yes, he is in New York now," said

Mrs. Lansing, "and will be here in a week."

"Oh, I'm right glad," said Jessie, while Lina asked if Ada was with him.

"No," returned Mrs. Lansing. "She is still in Paris with her cousin, and will not return until autumn."

"I'm glad of that," said Lina, to which Hal rejoined, "And so am I. She's so proud and stuck up I can't bear her."

(To be continued.)

IN A FIFTH AVENUE STAGE.

The Courteous Man Who Sought to Aid a Fair Passenger.

"Allow me, madam!" "Thank you." And the quarter is passed up to the driver, no, not to the hole, where it remains tapping on the glass during the intervals when the hand is not engaged in ringing the bell. After a dozen blocks of ringing, tapping and calling, the fair passenger, with an amused face, quietly alights from the vehicle just before her would-be assistant turns triumphantly from the window to present her with the tardily procured change. A blank look gradually steals over his countenance as he gazes in vain from one passenger to another; then he laughs heartily as an old gentleman dryly remarks:

"The bird has flown."

The truth dawns upon him. "Well, what shall I do with it?" he questions, sinking the envelope until the money jingles.

There are many suggestions, for riding together in one of those omnibuses is equivalent to an introduction. One says, "You deserve it for your trouble," yet another, "Advertise for the owner," yet another, "Drop it in the box." But still the present possessor is not quite satisfied.

"Well, 5 cents belongs in the box," he reasons, and all agree; he drops it in. "Five cents might pay my fare back, as I have overriden my street."

Again all assent. "But what becomes of the rest?" and a worried expression crosses his face. "Oh, I know! Poor beggar, I'll give it to the driver; he needs it most."

Again a ring and a tap, the hand reaches in more promptly, and soon two envelopes are thrust back.

"I say, I don't want that!"

"Why not? What do you want?"

"Nothing; it's for you."

"For what?"

"For you!"

"For you for driving? for your health for anything?"

The stage door is torn wildly open, says the New York Times, and the courteous man disappears amid the convulsive laughter of his late companions.

A Country of One Town.

When the Crown Prince of Siam was in America most of us realized how little we know of the only progressive Oriental state which remains independent of all European governments. One of the oldest things about the country is that for all its size and wealth and large population, it is a country of one town. Bangkok is everything to Siam. The author of "Siam in the Twentieth Century" says that Bangkok is so Europeanized that it does not fairly represent Siam as a whole, but "Siam" without Bangkok would be worse off relatively than France without Paris.

Bangkok is the seat of a very centralized system of government and administration. It contains the only permanent residence of the king, and all officers and nobles, except a few provincial officers, have their work and their dwellings in the capital. It is here, too, that they take all their pleasures, for the Siamese know nothing like the country life that the Anglo-Saxons love. If the Bangkok gentleman owns estates in the interior he does not live on them.

To the European, Bangkok is all Siam. Here he meets all the foreigners in the country, all officials of foreign governments and the mercantile community.

Apart from this unique importance which Bangkok holds in Siam, it is one of the most interesting of the great cities of the East. Tokyo and Kyoto have finer works of art. Peking strikes the political imagination more forcibly. Shanghai shows evidences of its enormous commercial importance, and Hongkong and Singapore appeal to Britons as outposts of their empire. But none of these towns claims such variety of interests as Bangkok.

None presents in such close juxtaposition a thriving European community side by side with an Oriental city which still keeps up the formalities of bygone centuries; none such a quaint mixture of the ancient and modern, of the grotesque and the commonplace, of material comfort and squalid barbarism; nowhere else are to be seen such diversities of life and nationality.

He Guessed It.

In one of the public schools of Brooklyn the other day the teacher of a class was suggesting to the young pupils words to be incorporated into sentences.

"Who can tell me something with man in it?" she asked with an encouraging smile.

There was deep silence for a moment, and then the chubby hand of a fat, dull-looking boy in a back seat shot up into the air.

"I know, teacher," he declared inspiringly.

"Well?"

"It's pants."—New York Times.

Explained. Ernie—They say that college man "carried everything before him."

Mabel—Yes, I understand he was a waiter in a summer hotel last year.

There are a great many promising young men who never reach the paying stage.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS

The bill reconstructing the fourth Supreme Court district in order to make it Republican in complexion passed the Senate Tuesday morning. It will be a law when signed by the Governor. Its passage threw the Democratic side into bad temper. Senator Stringer objected when Senator Berry asked unanimous consent for its consideration. The rules were suspended by a party vote, 33 to 13, and it was put upon its passage. The Parnum bill failed to pass after Senators Hines and Fowler had spoken against it as an unwise attempt to curb the freedom of the press and Senators Humphrey and Dunlap had spoken for it. The bill received only 17 votes to 22 against it. Senator Humphrey gave notice of a motion to reconsider. The Evans bill of the Senate, providing that cities of more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 may, by vote, have their police and fire departments managed under a board of commissioners, passed the House by a vote of 118 to 18. The act provides for a measure of civil service in the management of fire and police departments.

In the Senate Wednesday the Parker resolution calling for an investigation of Attorney General Hamlin's office was killed by a vote of 27 to 2. Parker and Fowler voting in the negative. Senator Root accepted the resignation of an attorney officer with the endorsement "for the good of the service." The officer had misbehaved repeatedly, until it was evident that he did not belong in the army. In other days it has been the custom simply to accept the resignation without written comment. The offending officer was thus placed on a par with faithful men who retired for honorable reasons. Secretary Root's course is designed to make the papers conform to the facts. In the other case, President Roosevelt vetoed a bill to place on the retired list an officer who had been cashiered some years ago. The record showed that the man was unworthy, and the President's reason for his act was that the placing of such a person on the retired list would be unjust to every honest officer who had reached that list by faithful service.

The Deady prize-fighting bill was sent to third reading under the gavel of Dunlap, although several members of the House expressed the opinion that Speaker Miller was justified on a viva voce vote in refusing to table a motion of Representative Stewart, of Chicago, to postpone action on the measure indefinitely. The Mueller street railway bill was recalled, amended so as to make more explicit the twenty-year limitation feature and then advanced to third reading for the second time. The Tice uniform school text-book bill was advanced to third reading after a heated debate. The bill applied to counties outside of Cook. On motion of Representative Church the bill was so amended as to eliminate the requirement that the text-books adopted be equal in quality of matter, material, binding and mechanical execution to certain books named in the bill. Representative Hines sought to offer his own bill as a substitute for the Tice bill, but the substitute was voted down. Several other amendments were beaten and the bill was advanced. The House without debate passed the convict labor bill by a vote of 130 to 0. The bill does away with private contract prison labor, provides for a commission of prison industries, compels the State to observe the eight-hour day and to purchase its supplies of State prisons at practically current prices in the open market. The Montgomery game bill was passed by a vote of 105 to 18.

Senator Gardner was the only member of the upper house who was present at the session Friday morning. He called the Senate to order, approved the Journal of the previous day and adjourned the Senate until the next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Although the House lacked a quorum, the Bundy bill was called up under a suspension of the rules. Several Cook County members objected when Mr. Bundy asked unanimous consent to call up the measure, but it was passed after the rules had been suspended with the assistance of the Speaker's gavel. After the bill had been read Mr. Bundy offered to amend it by changing one-third to one-fourth. The amendment was adopted and the bill advanced. Practically the entire session was devoted to House and Senate bills on first reading. The Legislature by joint resolution adjourned until Wednesday.

Bills Passed—Senate.

Senator Mueller's, giving corporations the power to increase or decrease the par value of the shares of stock and eliminating the provision of the corporation act which requires that the number of directors shall not be less than five. Senator Putnam's, providing that chattel mortgages may be acknowledged by any justice of the peace in the county wherein the same must be acknowledged by the justice residing in the same township or precinct as the mortgage. The bill also extends the life of such mortgages from two to three years. Senator Mueller's, providing for a tax of 1 per cent on the gross premiums of policies written in this State by life insurance companies organized under the laws of any other State. The bill exempts companies organized in States wherein a reciprocal agreement is in effect. Senator Juul's, prohibiting more than one description of property in a tax deed. Senator Humphrey's, the negotiable instrument bill recommended by the National Bar Association and transmitted to the General Assembly in a special message by Gov. Yates. Senator Hines', providing a penalty for fraudulently representing a county surveyor. Senator Heilm's, changing the name of the commission of claims to the court of claims and providing for an annual salary for the members of the court. Senator Hughes', amending the law in regard to limitations by providing that any suit to test the legality of an ordinance must be instituted within twelve months after the passage of the ordinance.

Senator Campbell—Making unlawful the assignment of unearned or anticipated wages.

Senator Dawson—Providing that the maker of an indemnity bond may be sued jointly with the party primarily liable.

Senator Mueller's, making the robbing of life insurance premiums by agents a misdemeanor.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Although it was argued at the time the oleomargarine act was under consideration in Congress that the tax of 10 cents a pound imposed upon the product colored in imitation of butter would not injuriously affect the industry, the claims of the opponents of the law that it would be better nullified. The official statistics given out by the commissioner of internal revenue show that although the tax on the uncolored product was reduced from 2 cents to one-fourth of a cent a pound, the revenue derived during the eight months ending Feb. 28 last was only \$124,800, compared with receipts of \$1,483,052 during the corresponding period of the previous year under the old law. The total receipts from oleomargarine under the new law during the eight months was \$268,538, compared with \$1,008,401 during the corresponding period under the old law. The revenue collectors have found that the consumption of oleomargarine under the new law is less than one-twelfth what it was under the old law. In the eight months last mentioned only 6,000,000 pounds was taxed, while under the old law 74,000,000 pounds was taxed. Naturally the number of retailers has proportionately decreased.

Action by the President and the Secretary of War in two recent cases is an indication of a policy changed for the better in the matter of resignations and reinstatements in the army. Secretary Root accepted the resignation of an artillery officer with the endorsement "for the good of the service." The officer had misbehaved repeatedly, until it was evident that he did not belong in the army. In other days it has been the custom simply to accept the resignation without written comment. The offending officer was thus placed on a par with faithful men who retired for honorable reasons. Secretary Root's course is designed to make the papers conform to the facts. In the other case, President Roosevelt vetoed a bill to place on the retired list an officer who had been cashiered some years ago. The record showed that the man was unworthy, and the President's reason for his act was that the placing of such a person on the retired list would be unjust to every honest officer who had reached that list by faithful service.

When the special session of the United States Senate was called to order there were thirteen new faces. Most interesting of these was Reed Smoot, the Mormon Apostle, against whose election to the Senate so much objection has been made.

It was thought that when his name was called some persons would make a protest, but he was sworn in without opposition. There was some applause from the galleries when he took the oath.

Just before this Senator Hoar stated that any man having credentials could be sworn in, which was taken to be a reference to Mr. Smoot.

The reported decision of the Democratic leaders in the House to follow up in the next session any advantage they may have gained in the last through their persistent filibustering has aroused a great deal of feeling among the leaders of the majority side. A member of the ways and means committee, who is the floor leader of his party, declares that further obstruction by repeated roll calls will lead to the adoption of some mechanical apparatus, probably an electric annunciator, for noting and recording each member's vote. It is claimed that one of the instruments which have been submitted to the Republicans would take a vote of the House in less than one-tenth of the time now spent in the useless reading and rereading of the long list of names.

Robert H. Watkins has arranged some interesting data relative to the ages, the length of service and the public careers of the members of the United States Senate. He shows that Senator Pettus of Alabama, now just beginning his second term, is the oldest man in the body. Senator Bailey of Texas is the youngest. The brilliant statesman from the Lone Star State is exactly one year younger than the junior Senator from Indiana—Senator Beveridge—their birthdays occurring Oct. 6. The compiler calculates that the average age of members in the Senate is 60.7 years. This makes the man who constitutes that great legislative assemblage are therefore somewhat past middle life.

President Roosevelt will be in close touch with the White House at all hours of the day and night in his absence. Assistant Secretary Foster will be in charge at the executive mansion and a line of communication will be maintained at all times between him and Secretary Loeb, who accompanies the presidential party. While the President is at Yellowstone Park the special train of the party will be detracked at Cinnabar, near the entrance of the park, and daily communication with the President will be had through telephone or telegraph system or by courier. A direct wire between Cinnabar and the White House will constantly be maintained. In the event of untoward accident the White House will be notified instantly.

When the Fifty-eighth Congress meets in regular session next December, the presidential election will be the overshadowing topic of conversation and discussion. Unavoidably it will check legislative activity. Everybody will realize that by the time the session ends the nominating conventions will be assembling. In each presidential year the country thinks of what it is purposing to do, rather than of the things that are actually taking place.

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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

PULL FOR ANTIOCH.

The outlook for a prosperous year in this village was never more favorable than at the present time, as a majority of the people have awoke to the necessity of doing something to advance the commercial and material interests of the town—the project of an electric line from Waukegan having been revived and other matters discussed that will materially benefit the village, such as good roads, better train service and the like, some of which can be procured by a united, concentrated movement on the part of the people.

A number of new buildings are under contemplation, but buildings alone will not make a town any more than one swallow will make a Summer.

What Antioch, and every town similarly situated, needs is loyalty to home and home institutions, a united and concerted action on the part of the people to pull, and pull all together for everything that will benefit the place and make it more attractive and interesting to the thousands who visit it every year, so that they will either remain, or departing leave with a good impression of the town and its people, and this can be accomplished only by every man putting his shoulder to the wheel and moving it along to some ultimate object.

Good schools, good churches, good streets, good lights, good water, good fire protection, and good sidewalks are prime essentials to any town and should be first consideration of everyone.

Good sidewalks need not necessarily mean cement walks; good fire protection need not necessarily mean an extravagant water works system, but in order to get anything along this line a commencement must be made and an effort made toward its completion.

In brief, if you are interested in this town you should take an interest in its material well being; if you are more interested in some other town its your duty to move there.

What's the matter with the Waukegan Sun? Has it, Chicago and the 14th ward gone democratic?

With Congress out of the way and public attention turning rather to politics than legislation the evidences of President Roosevelt's wide spread and remarkable popularity are increasing daily.

Conflicting reports come from Colombia with regard to the ratification of the Panama canal treaty but Secretary Hay still hopes it will be promptly approved and that the great work may go on uninterrupted.

The Cuban treaty has been ratified by the Congress at Havana without amendment. It now remains for the members of the United States Congress to prove their good faith by promptly passing the necessary enabling legislation.

The trade of the United States with China shows a most remarkable growth. In 1900 this country exported to the Chinese Empire goods valued at \$11,000,000. The value of the exports for 1902 has just doubled, being, in round numbers \$22,000,000.

The President's determination to go to the bottom of the Postoffice scandal and to permit no guilty person to remain in the service, may receive the condemnation of the politicians whose favorites are in danger, but it will command the respect of the vast majority of the voters.

Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor is being overwhelmed with financial reports of insurance companies. Not only are they not adverse to disclosing their methods and financial standing but they evidently hope to acquire some advertising from the publicity feature of the new department.

The President is earnestly advocating a general staff for the Navy similar to that authorized by Congress for the army. The benefit of such a staff is that it would relieve the Secretary of the Navy from many responsibilities which now devolve upon him, and for which, coming as he usually does, from civil life, he is seldom fitted.

Anent the rumor that ex-Senator Mason was about to start a national paper along the lines of Bryne's Commoner, his son, Lewis F. Mason, is quoted as saying there is nothing in it. This is expressive of the condition even were the rotund Billy to actually engage in the publishing business, but then he would have a brilliant opportunity to blow off an accumulation of gas.

Train In New Role.
George Francis Train was congratulated upon the hot-cake-like selling properties of his recently published autobiographical book. "Yes," said he, "but lots of people want free copies." "Indeed!" "Yes; there must be an impression abroad that I am an accommodation Train."—New York Times.

Lights and Shadows.

BY BOO PERP.

Sunday morning, an hour after Sun-up, as Ben Hoyerdt was getting chips to start the fire, he was accosted by his old friend the Woodchuck, with a cheery "Good morning Ben, how are you?"

Ben, who could see nothing cheery in the cold "mor-easter" blowing down from the straits of Mackinaw, responded: "why are you here?"

"Me here," said the chuck, "why Ben, I have heard Charley Kelly, say so much about Antioch that I decided to come down and see the town for myself, so taking my position on the rear axle-tree of Kelly's cab, like I had heard some hobo tell about riding on the 'too-tee cars,' I rode along for some time until a glare of light almost blinded me and I dropped off the axle-tree near the bank of a mighty river, about four times as large as the river that flows into Cross Lake.

Pretty soon a fellow came along wearing a big silver star and someone said 'hooper' or something like that, and I got mighty skeert and hugg'd up close to a long box like a water trough by the side of a pump. Pretty soon the fellow with the star took a little stick out of his pocket and scratched the end of it on his trousers under the flap of his coat and reaching up he touched the little stick to something in a glass cage on top of a post and the most intense light, brighter than a full moon, or a moon full, almost blinded me, as you know Ben my eyes are still weak from my long nap.

I lay quiet for a long time in this bowl-dering ray of light, hardly daring to stir or breathe. Anon I heard a step, a quick, nervous shuffle on the cement walk, and someone said 'rinear.' I clin on top of the pump and took a look at him. He appeared to be a combination of farmer and business man and looked like a fellow that was out after something.

Dye and dye a score of fellows that looked like old friends came down the street and someone said they were 'biznessmen.' They looked like it and acted as though they were after 'biznes' and I guess they were, as they bobbed around like bees in a band-box. I began to feel almighty uncomfortable as I sensed danger and suspected it was coming from earnest-ellis, shortly-burke, billy-johnson, charley-bughes, dave-james, bert-rinear and other sources, but I didn't catch on to the lineup until a fellow called shortly pounded on the table and read something from a paper.

Then someone proposed a fellow called Ellis for chairman and another proposed a fellow called Ernest for secretary, a position that made him as harmless as a wooden Indian in front of a cigar store.

Then someone said something about tellers and I thought it real kind of the 'biznessmen' to tell the farmers what to do, but it seems I was mistaken as they didn't propose to tell them anything or let a fellow called Dave tell them anything.

But say Ben, that Dave is a pretty foxy old duck, as he seemed to have some 'biznes' of his own to attend to, and thought he could tell the farmers more from the floor than he could from the table.

Then a fellow called Billy moved to do something and another fellow moved to 'turner' the other way; then a fellow called James spiked the gun and made it harmless as that one of yours, Ben.

Then the fellow called Ellis pounded on the table and said something and the 'biznessmen' said something and before the farmers had time to digest their supper the thing was done, cooked brown on both sides.

I then heard a great commotion in the corner and got pretty badly skeert until I heard someone say it was only warren-pullen a tempest out of a tea-pot.

Pretty soon a fellow looking like "a tall sycamore of the Wabash," strode down to the table and with uplifted voice commanded the chairman to do something; just what, I did not hear, from the babble of voices around me, but I could see that a climax had been reached from the set, determined lines of the two men's face, and regretted exceedingly that two such stalwart, earnest, positive men should meet on diametrically opposing lines; I could see that both men were friends and entertained one for the other the highest admiration and respect; I could see the older of the two men standing tall, majestic, commanding; pleading for the reversal of a motion that he believed unfair to the position he espoused; I could see the other with flashing eye, standing firm and unbending as the mighty oak, respectfully declining to recede from a position that he believed to be absolutely correct, and as the two men stood facing each other so intensely earnest, I said to myself this is indeed magnificent manhood and I would give a lapful of clover blossoms for a picture of these two men in that intense, determined mood.

Failing to get an affirmative vote to move a reconsideration of the question under discussion, the older man strode majestically from the room and I fell into a reverie:

Why do men become so intensely interested in politics?

Why were these two men so intensely earnest?

Persons, either had, ought to gain or ought to lose, yet did the destiny of their lives hinge on the result, neither could have been more intensely earnest.

Politics, at best, is like a game of chess, in which both sides move for the advantage and the vanquished should not blame the victor for his own lack of skill.

I could see, Ben, that the generalship was all on the side of the 'biznessmen' and that every move was made with the precision of clock work; while the other side, with an overweening confidence, had gone into the fight unorganized and without a leader, with the inevitable result that they were quickly routed, outgeneraled and defeated.

"Ben," said the chuck, "it appears to me," but Ben had retreated to the house with a panfull of chips.

A PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW

The Village Caucus as it Appeared to the Three Philosophers.

In the great state of Illinois about fifty miles from Chicago situated in a beautiful lake region where the birds sing, the dandelions bloom, and the flowers have a peculiar fragrance, sleeps the little village whose name recalls to mind the memory of ancient citadels where mighty kings and their subjects met together to discuss the interest of the people. A little observation makes it apparent to the philosopher that history repeats itself and that what once has transpired is likely, under similar circumstances, to occur again. Individual interest remains, as it has been in the past, the most potent factor in the lives of the people, but pardon us gray haired sages, rash youths, and fair maidens, for thus delectably moralizing over well known principles which your own intelligence has already granted as true. "Let the dead past bury its dead." Let us not ramble dolorously amid the ruins of ancient Antioch, the burial of Pompey or the dusty catacombs of Rome, but engrossed in the more practical and exacting interests of our twentieth century life. Let us picture ourselves preambulating the streets of a modern town the blessings of which lie so near our hearts. So join the company of the philosophers and while the moon is casting its silvery radiance o'er the beautiful Minnesota, of the thousand lakes and the picturesque location of our beautiful town, while the frigid breeze from the northwest seems to mourn a requiem for departing snows and whispers a prophecy of the melodious songs of birds and fragrant flowers. Walk with us we say on a certain night in April so conducive to meditation until we reach the threshold of our village hall.

Ever willing to dare to lead where some are loth to follow, whether amid the material structures of an objective world or amid the entangleable phantasies of the subjective realm, the "three philosophers" summing up their courage, boldly opened the door of the town hall. Imagine the surprising sight that met their eyes. A large crowd of sturdy citizens seated on old slabs, chairs and benches were engaged in the chemical task of mingling with pure atmosphere the fumes of carbonic acid gas, ammonia vapor, and the biting odor of nicotine. So dense were the atoms of smoke that the lights were partially obscured, respiration labored and a delightful sense of comfort seemed to pervade the house.

Philosophers, being proverbial smokers, since smoke and meditation seem to go together, were at first somewhat annoyed at this pollution, but only because they were obliged to breathe it second hand. Casting a critical eye about the house the philosophers noticed some very distinct variations among the denizens there gathered. Here and there a gray haired man, his cheeks furrowed with the plowshare of years, his eye fierce through the remembrance of past battles and his thoughts still bearing the impress of an age which has gone by, sits silently and seems to say: "What shall I do next?" Youth with the down of dawning manhood on rugged cheek and chin smoked contentedly and looked wise above his years, and middle aged men with scraggy beard and cowhide boots gazed grimly at the gang. Farmers thinking of the price of wheat and the heavy taxes of the spring, lumber merchants with brawny arms but tender hearts looking with a sort of wooden stare at the floor and benches, doctors with anatomical eye seeing visions of dismembered corpses and midnight adventures in lonely burial grounds, lawyers with an eye for trouble pondered how a racket might be made. Preachers pondering on the vanities of life yet ambitious of material gain, bankers shrewdly calculating the possible relations of this gathering to the loan of coin, merchants whose business eye regards man only as a wearer and exhibitor of clothes. Philosophers who regard all men as fools except those who meekly say "I do not know." But lo! behold! From out the cloudy fumes and sponiferous lithurgy which seemed to dominate this motley throng emerged a man who proceeded to a table gazed half timorously and called the "corpus" to order.

Events followed each other in rapid succession, chairman was nominated and quickly elected, and motion was brought forward but amended before the machinery could put a stamp upon the product, this amendment was then amended then the mendacious chairman propounded the amendment to the amendment which were amended to the previous motion and the multifarious mass of men by a mutual majority made it a law. In the meantime certain gray haired gentlemen who had been deeply engaged in amusing themselves mused their forces and demanded

The Advance Guard of Fashion



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Styles and Patterns
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Wearables

READY-TO-WEAR Clothing has reached such a high degree of perfection that it is no longer necessary to apologize for the fact that it is ready-made. That is a recommendation in itself. We have felt a weight of responsibility in choosing from the many styles and makes offered for the season just approaching; but we rest content in the selections we have made, believing that our spring assortment represents the greatest achievements in good clothes-making.

We offer a prophecy here: We believe that the young men who like the smartest possible styles will favor the "Newport Sack," closed with three buttons. The "Harvard Sack" will be a close second in favor, with others of the K. N. & F. make enjoying similar popularity.

The Swellest Overcoat for spring is the "Drexel Box," in the tan-shades. This is 84 inches long. The "Brighton" is a trifle longer, and the "Clyde" is the longest of the spring coats. This is a summary of our leading styles. This stock is now ready and we invite your inspection.

WEBB BROS. Antioch.

An amendment to the proceedings. But the audacious chairman although mangled with mendacity maintained the masterful control and vindicated the majesty of his office. Thereupon the aged combine continued to gesticulate vociferously much to the meriment of the mingled multitude. They had suddenly awakened to the fact that the world does move and that individual interest is forced to give way to mutual benefit. They have further been convinced of the fact that the chairman was no "soft beefsteak" however much he might appear to be. That in truth he possesses the stalwart qualities which compose the stuff from which heroes and martyrs are made.

We, the three philosophers believing that no phenomenon of life is devoid of a lesson of instruction, beg to present to the intelligent mind of our readers a few principles which it appears to us are fundamental in the structure of our civilization. We believe that men have the right to think for themselves and vote accordingly. So in this case the purpose of the caucus held was to elect four trustees and a president to hold sway the coming year, to serve by their combined efforts the people to the best of their ability. Hoping that nothing has been said in this little message to hurt any one's feelings we remain. A Citizen.

Author Vicarious In Old Age.
Ernest Leguevre, part author of "Adrienne-Lecouvreur," has completed his ninety-sixth year and has been forty-eight years a member of the French academy. He is still writing, goes up and down three flights of stairs daily and takes his exercise in fencing at a "salle d'armes."

Consumption

The only kind of consumption to fear is "neglected consumption."

People are learning that consumption is a curable disease. It is neglected consumption that is so often incurable.

At the faintest suspicion of consumption get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and begin regular doses.

The use of Scott's Emulsion at once, has, in thousands of cases, turned the balance in favor of health.

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THE ORIGIN OF EASTER.



OSTERA, THE PAGAN GODDESS OF EASTER.

EASTERIDE, the oldest church festival, comes down to us from the ancient Hebrews. With them, however, the time was not associated with the death and resurrection of Christ, but with the season of the year when the earth puts forth its freshest blossoms and the revivification of nature—the springing forth of life in the spring.

It is from this that the Easter egg custom springs, and centuries ago, even before the birth of Christ, colored eggs were given and received by celebrants of the feast. The egg for all time has been regarded as symbolical of the spring, when the earth receives from nature its new life. Not only the ancient Hebrews, but the ancient Persians, employed the colored eggs in their celebrations of the feast of the solar new year, in March.

The fact that the Anglo-Saxon name of April was *Eosturmonath* induces some to believe that Easter is of pure Saxon origin, but Germany, where the month is called *Osternmonat*, seems to have a prior claim upon the word.

With the Hebrews the festival was called *Pasch*, and the name still lives, with slight alterations, among many nations. The French call the festival *Pasques*; the Dutch term it *Paschen*, the Danes *Paske*, and the Swedes *Pask*. In the early days of Christianity the influence of the Jewish *Pasch* upon the holy day commemorating the slaying of Christ and His resurrection was such that it created many bitter dissensions between the Western and Eastern churches. Finally the discussions assumed such a threatening aspect that Polykrates, Bishop of Ephesus, appealed to Victor, Bishop of Rome, asking for a general council to decide the much-vexed question.

Accordingly, councils met in all the countries, as well as at Rome, but, alas, for visions of harmony, they could not agree. They finally decided to recognize the day as their respective fathers before them had done, and no sect should censure the other for a difference of opinion.

Many warm and even bitter discussions still continued on the subject of Easter celebrations, and it finally led to the great Emperor, Constantine, in 325, issuing an order for the dispute to be settled by the Council of Nice. It was the momentous theme of the day. In obedience to royal command, 318 bishops and some 2,000 inferior clerics assembled at Nice in Bithynia.

The first sessions met in the church, and as the council continued its work the place of meeting was transferred to the imperial palace, where special apartments were reserved for this august body. The main trouble was between the Jewish Christians and the Gentile Christians.

On the fourteenth day of the first lunar month the Jews observed with all the solemnity and regard for the Mosaic law the Feast of the Passover; thus they celebrated the death of Christ as represented by the Paschal Lamb. The first Sabbath after the fourteenth day of the March moon the Gentile Christians celebrated with joyous religious services the resurrection of Christ. Neither sect would recognize the other's festive day, and the Council of Nice was greatly perplexed how best to please all parties.

After continuing their debates, pro and con, for several months, the ecclesiastical dignitaries announced that the bitterly waged war of dispute was settled. Easter Day was for all time to be the first Sabbath immediately following the fourteenth day of the March moon. By this arrangement the world may celebrate Easter, justly called the "Queen of Festivals," as early as March 22, and again it may not arrive until April 23, when nearly the entire earth is fragrant with spring buds and blossoms.

The word *Easter* is derived from a Pagan goddess of the early Teutons called *Ostera*. The German word for Easter is *Ostern*, but some philologists maintain that both the German and English words come from the ancient Saxon word *Ost*, or *Osten*, meaning "dawning." *Ostera*, the German goddess, was credited with being the personification of the morning, and of the East, and also of the opening year.

Ostera was worshiped very generally in northern Germany, and it is believed that the fame of the goddess spread to England, where the Saxons joined in worshipping her. Until the beginning of the present century court was paid to *Ostera* by the kindling of great bonfires and in other ways, and even to-day in some of the remote districts where many superstitious beliefs are treasured by the peasantry the fame of *Ostera* still lives.

Nell's Easter Embroidery

WHAT a magnificent piece of embroidery, Nell! I'll give you \$20 for it," said Angela White, as she bounded into the room where Nellie Vance sat in a tangle of white and gold and green silk floss, busily working Easter lilies upon an immense square of snowy white linen. And truly, though Angela was a connoisseur in art needle-work, the piece of work in question might have evoked a like exclamation from one less enthusiastic; for Nellie was an expert needlewoman, and long practice, added to an artistic temperament, had made her a past mistress of the art of embroidery. The lilies shone with a satiny luster against the dull background of the linen and the delicate green of the leaves, with their perfect standing, stood out in beautiful contrast, while a Greek border in dull plunk and gold completed the effect.

"Thanks, Angela," said Nellie, "but I do not care to sell it."

"You silly goose!" responded Angela, "just think what you could buy with

\$20! You could get a handsome spring coat, or the sweetest kind of a hat for Easter. Before I'd wear out my eyes and patience for nothing over such a glorious piece of work as that, to hang over a church pulpit! Come, I must have that for an Easter gift to Aunt Mary, in New York. I'll give you \$25 if necessary."

But Nellie was obdurate. She had thought and planned and dreamed too long about her Easter gift to the church to give it up in a moment. She was not rich like her cousin Angela, and even the materials for the scarf had cost no small sacrifice, but she was proud of her talent. This much she could and would do, and though she had in common with the other girls her share of vanity and love of finery she resolutely put away from her all thoughts of accepting the money for herself, although she recognized fully how hard it would be to wear her old clothes while the other girls shone resplendent in their new spring outfits.

Days passed on, and the last stitch was lovingly set in the altar cloth, which was wrapped in pink tissue paper, was laid carefully away in Nellie's bureau drawer.

On the Saturday before Easter as she was passing through the kitchen she found

Bridget, the washwoman, in tears. "Why, what is the matter, Bridget?" she kindly inquired. "Are you in any trouble?"

"Oh, bad luck to the day I ever was born, Miss Nellie," cried Bridget, bursting into loud sobs. "And where I don't know why it's after livin' I am. Avid me man I'm down wid the rheumatism and five childer to clothe and feed, and only me two poor hands to deplind upon, and the rint due last week, and me wid-out a dollar in me pocket, and the landlord thritenin' to turn us out this blissid day if it's not paid. Och, honest Och, honest!" and the poor woman covered her face with her hands and sobbed pitifully.

"Who is your landlord, Bridget?"

"Deacon Green, miss."

"And what is the rent?"

"Ten dollars, miss," wailed Bridget.

"Oh, the blissid Virgin, and how am I to git tin dollars betwixt now and to-morrow night? And the childer wid no breakfast!"

It was only a moment that Nellie hesitated. Straight to her room she went, and taking from the drawer the precious pink parcel she walked swiftly to her cousin Angela's home.

"I've concluded to accept your offer, Angela," she said, as she threw it into her lap.

"Thought you'd come to your senses," said Angela. "Say, if you want a hat go down to Stewart's and get that gray chiffon with the violets. It's a perfect dream!"

Nellie almost sobbed as she hurried back toward home, her purse enriched by \$25. She made straight for Deacon Green's.

"I've come to pay Mrs. O'Leary's rent, Deacon," said she. "Will you please give me receipt?"

The deacon looked somewhat abashed, and muttering something apologetic about "heavy expenses and hard times," made out the receipt which Nellie accepted, and thanking him hurried on to the nearest grocery, where she ordered a bill of groceries to be delivered at Tim O'Leary's that cause the clerk to open his eyes in mild astonishment. She reserved \$5 of the money for a final call, which she paid to their own family physician, who, after listening to Nellie's story, promised to look after Tim until he was able to go to work again.

Eight people were happy that night, and as Nellie stopped at the O'Leary's next morning on her way to church and saw the children's happy faces and heard the heartfelt thanks of the honest woman and her helpless husband already better from the little encouragement that had brightened their apparently hopeless prospects, she was more than repaid for her sacrifice.

Her cousin Angela's look of astonishment and disgust as she entered the church—posting airily in her new arrayed in an imported gown and artistic hat, had no terrors for her, and as the beautiful notes of the Easter anthem rose and swelled around her and she inhaled the perfume of the lilies which drifted



"I ACCEPT YOUR OFFER, ANGIE."

to her from the altar, she bowed her head upon her hands in silent prayer at peace with all the world.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The White Lily a Symbol.
Of the many species of lilies grown throughout the world the white lily of the Orient has the oldest history as a cultivated flower. Its origin is supposed to be in China, but long before the days when annals took cognizance of the cultivation of flowers it was common throughout western Asia and Greece. It is the lily generally referred to in the Hebrew Scriptures. Although commentators say that "the lilies of the field" spoken of by Jesus in the sermon on the mount were the red anemones, with which all the hills of Galilee are dotted in the spring, in hedges Asia the white lily was the emblem of purity. The Greeks had a myth that it sprang from the milk of Hera, queen of the gods, with whom the Roman Juno was afterward identified. The Greeks also held the lily to be the highest type of purity. In the early centuries of the Christian era the now religiously made idea a little more elaborate and the lily became the symbol of heavenly purity. Thus the lily is fittingly associated with the Easter ceremonies.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Symbol of the Easter Egg.
When the nations of the west, or Europe, were converted to Christianity, the sentiment of the egg was universally accepted as a suggestive symbol of their faith in the risen Savior, and it has ever since remained the most favored figure of the Easter festivities all over the continent. The children, who rule the heart and home of mankind, are doubtless responsible for the keeping alive of this old custom, for they love and demand the visit of the rabbit, with his nest of beautiful eggs, on the glad Easter morn, just as they love and long for the coming of dear Santa on Christmas eve.

Easter in Early England.
The Saxons and Angles celebrated the time as sacred to the Goddess *Ostera*, and she was the object of her worship, taken over by the more austere Christians, survives still in the springtime festivals, especially in the countries of northern Europe. For a long time the Christian Easter was an eight-day thanksgiving, approximating the time devoted by the pagans to their celebration. It was afterward cut down to three days, then to two and finally dwindled to a single day, commemorative of the resurrection.

A laugh, to be joyous, must flow from a joyous heart, for without kindness there can be no true joy.—Carlyle.

There is no tyrant like custom, and no freedom where its edicts are not resisted.—Bovee.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Communication between the United States and Guadalupe and Curacao was shut off because of the plague which was raging on those islands.

Residents of the new "western" territories demanded that the United States declare war against France because of the arbitrary closing of the Mississippi river.

John Rukel, a baker in Maiden Lane, New York, drew the capital prize of \$10,000 in the State lottery instituted "for the promotion of literature."

The Emperor of Russia started to equip two vessels for a voyage of discovery which resulted in his taking possession of Alaska.

Napoleon was said to be planning to make himself Emperor of France, but was being held back by fear of a popular uprising.

The British government was reported nearly ready to evacuate Egypt and Malta.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Forcible removal of the Indians to the west side of the Mississippi river was recommended to Congress by the Secretary of War.

The United States Senate, after a sharp debate, voted to reject a bill to "promote" vaccination.

One of the first international marriages took place—that of William Gore Ouseley, Esq., of the British legation at Washington to Maria Van Nes, daughter of Gov. Van Ness of Vermont.

Gerrit Smith of Peterborough, N. Y., headed a subscription to encourage the colonization of negroes in Africa.

President Boyer of Hayti, with several thousand troops, was trying to suppress an insurrection near Port au Prince.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

A "copperhead" mob at Mason, Ill., wrecked the drug store of Dr. J. Baker, a Unionist; shot at the proprietor and threatened to kill every abolitionist in the town.

An actor in a Washington (D. C.) theater substituted "McClellan" for Washington's name in singing the "Red, White and Blue" was howled down by shouts of "Hooker" and the manager was forced to publicly apologize next day.

Norfolk (Va.) ministers tried to open their churches in obedience to Jefferson Davis' proclamation, and their congregations found the entrances barred by Union soldiers.

Eighty million dollars was said to be needed for the pay of Union troops to March 1.

Residents of east Tennessee were starving, with flour quoted at \$55 a barrel in Knoxville, and the Confederate War Department offering 50 cents a pound for bacon.

Four soldiers were shot by the provost guard during a riot at Columbus, Ohio.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Judge Parmenter of Boston ruled that the striking horsehoofers of that city were subject to \$5,000 fine or ten years' prison sentence for intimidating workmen.

The Bonaparte family was exiled from France by vote of the national assembly.

The Farragut arbitration commission's report awarding \$298,000 prize money for the destruction of Confederate vessels at New Orleans was adopted by Congress.

The North German Gazette of Berlin was forced to apologize for having ridiculed President Grant's inaugural address.

Over 600 emigrant wagons from Illinois and Iowa crossed the Missouri river at Nebraska City en route to Nebraska farm lands.

Gen. Grant's second administration was said to show an entire disregard of the new civil service laws.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Ex-Assistant Postmaster General T. J. Brady and ex-Senator W. P. Kellogg of Louisiana were indicted at Washington for alleged bribery in awarding of mail route contracts.

John Brown, Queen Victoria's famous attendant, whose bank account alone was said to total £1,000,000, died at Windsor Castle.

British taxpayers were reported groaning under the taxes imposed by the Egyptian war, which had taken \$24,000,000 from the exchequer.

Six thousand men and three dragoes were reported at work on the Panama canal, and one-half the line under contract.

The Apache Indians went on the war-path and killed Judge H. C. McComas, his wife and son of Silver City, N. M.

The passageway under Gladstone's London residence was closed by the police at nightfall for fear of Fenian dynamiters.

TEN YEARS AGO.

Prince Bismarck celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday at Friedrichsruhe. M. Mellie completed a new French cabinet at the request of President Carnot.

Twenty thousand of the first Chicago world's fair tickets were sold or exchanged for expedition certificates.

The "gigantic" rubber trust made its first advance in price, and the leather trust was said to have acquired control of all sources of supply for the tanneries.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A WOMAN

What a Woman Says About Western Canada.

Although many men have written to this paper regarding the prospects of Western Canada, and its great possibilities, it may not be uninteresting to give the experience of a woman settler, written to Mr. M. V. McInnes, the agent of the Government at Detroit, Mich. If the reader wishes to get further information regarding Western Canada it may be obtained by writing any of the agents of the Government whose name is attached to the advertisement appearing elsewhere in this paper.

The following is the letter referred to:

Milldown, Alberta, Feb. 5, 1903.
Dear Sir—I have been here now nearly five years, and thought I would write you a woman's impression of Western Canada—in Alberta. There are several ranchers in this district who, in addition to taking care of their cattle, carry on farming as well. Their herds of cattle number from 100 to 200 or 300 head, and live out all winter without any shelter than the poplar bluffs, and they come in in the spring in good order. Most of the ranchers feed their cattle part of the time, about this time of the year, but I have seen the finest fat cattle I ever saw that never got a peck of grain—only fattened on the grass. You see I have learned to talk farm since I came here—farming is the greatest business here. I know several in this district who never worked a day on the farm till they came here, and have done well and are getting well on.

I think this will be the garden of the Northwest some day, and that day not very far distant. There has been a great change since we came here, and there will be a greater change in the next five years. The winters are all anyone could wish for. We have very little snow, and the climate is fine and healthy. Last summer was wet, but not to an extent to damage crops, which were a large average yield, and the hay was immense—and farmers were a broad smile accordingly.

We have good schools; the Government pays 70 per cent of the expense of education, which is a great boon in a new country. Of course, churches of different denominations follow the settlements. Summer picnics and winter concerts are all well attended, and as much, or more, enjoyed as in the East. Who would prefer the pure air of this climate with its broad acres of fine farms, its rippling streams, its beautiful lakes, its millions of wild flowers, its groves of wild fruit of exquisite flavor, its streams and lakes teeming with fish and its prairies and bluffs with game, to the crowded and stiff state of society in the East? I would like to go home for a visit some time, but not to go there to live, even if presented with the best farm in Michigan. Beautiful Alberta, I will never leave it. And my verdict is a repetition of all who have settled in this country. This year, I believe, will add many thousands to our population. And if the young men, and old men also, knew how easy they could make a home free of all lumberance in this country, thousands more would have settled here. I would sooner have 100 acres here than any farm where I came from in Michigan; but the people in the East are coming to a knowledge of this country, and as they do, they will come West in thousands. All winter people have been arriving in Alberta, and I suppose in other parts as well, which is unusual, so we expect a great rush when the weather gets warmer.

We have no coal famine here; coal can be bought in the towns for \$2 to \$3, according to distance from the mines, and many haul their own coal from the mines, getting it there for 50 cents to a dollar a ton.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) MRS. JOHN McLAUGHLIN.

In Berlin, 833 Public buildings are owned by the State and 407 by the municipality.

Money refunded for each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES if unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

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If she says it is the best remedy she ever tried for

CONSTIPATION AND INDIGESTION

you invest 50c or \$1.00 and try it yourself.

If you want to know what others think of it write for our book of testimonials.

Mrs. R. H. Fritzer, No. 2928 Cook Ave., St. Louis, Mo., under date of Oct. 15, 1901, writes: "I have been constipated for the past two years and your Syrup Pepsin is the only remedy I have tried so far that has any decided results. My son and I have been troubled with our hearts all summer and have taken treatments from one of the best physicians here, but the Stomach Trouble was no better. We will certainly do all we can to place your goods among our friends, as we know the merits of Syrup Pepsin."

Your Money Back

If It Doesn't Benefit You

PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.

AT BED TIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called "Mildew Tea" or "Mildew Drink."

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE

All druggists or by mail 25c. and 50c. Buy it to cure your Family Afflictions, as well as for colic, headache, and all other ailments of the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address, O. F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Free Homestead of 160 Acres, Free

(the only charge being \$10 for entry). Send to the following for an Atlas and color literature, as well as for certificate, giving you reduced railway rates, and Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ont., or to O. F. Woodward, 430 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

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LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting neighbors always welcome. G. B. HOCKNEY, V. C. C. M. CONFER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome. L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, No. 647 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodmen hall. WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor. JAMES S. GRIFFIN, Recorder.

JAPANESE POLICE AND RATS.

How a Political Leader Understood the Reading of the Law.

The following account exemplifies the thorough manner in which Japanese officials carry out their orders. The *Drogsten Zeitung* says that last month the police of Kobe distributed to every house in town a package of arsenic, with directions for the use of the poison printed on each package, which latter was to be used in the destruction of rats, in accordance with the plan of the department of health in fighting the plague. A very prominent citizen of Kobe, and a political leader of some note, on the day after the distribution was made, called at the office of the Kobe Chronicle and lodged a complaint to the effect that he had been grossly insulted by the police. According to his account, a police officer on the foregoing day had walked into his dwelling and without a word handed him a package marked "arsenic." "What is that?" asked he. "That's for you," answered the officer. "For me?" inquired the astonished citizen, in whose mind, no doubt, visions of a hint to betake himself to the unknown shore, after the "gold old" Japanese fashion, were floating. "Yes—for you," repeated the policeman, pausing after each word to emphasize it. "The order has gone forth that all vermin shall die." This was all that the astonished editor could get out of the wrathful politician, says the National Druggist, and latter went away still raging. "The insult the police had put upon him."

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, is narrated by John O. Over of Philadelphia, as follows: I was in a awful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Then I was advised to try Electric Bitters, to my great joy, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. I know they robbed the grave of another victim. No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents guaranteed, at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Their Faces on Post Cards.

In Europe no man seems to be really famous unless his features appear on a pictorial postcard. A Frenchman who has recently come before the world has received a letter from a person at Geneva asking for permission to reproduce his photograph in this form, and offering 10 per cent of the total takings. The offer has not been closed with, but there are evidently some celebrities who are less delicate.

"Eliogram" Suggested.

The attempts to coin a name that will fit the discovery of Signor Marconi increase every day. Up to the present time "Marconigram" has been the favorite term, but recently an English scientist evolved the word "Eliogram," and this has been received with acclamation. It is said that Marconi himself likes it, and recognizes that it is peculiarly applicable to his epoch-making discovery, which is simply and plainly a message written by ether.

A Sweet Breath.

I never failing sign of a healthy stomach. When the breath is bad the stomach is out of order. There is no remedy in the world equal to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for curing indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach disorders. Mrs. Mary S. Crick, of White Plains, Ky., writes: "I have been a dyspeptic for years, tried all kinds of remedies but continued to grow worse. By the use of Kodol I began to improve at once, and after taking a few bottles am fully restored in weight, health and strength and can eat whatever I like. Kodol digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet." W. T. Hill.

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again." Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadyne, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

How to Obtain Sleep.

If you fear a sleepless night—undress in the dark. Light stimulates and arouses the activities. Darkness is supposed to produce drowsiness. Put some chopped ice in a rubber bag and place it at the lower extremity of this spine. This is particularly quieting to the nerves. Do not use anything but a rubber bag or you will merely have a damp cloth and rheumatism by morning. Do not use a pillow. Relax every muscle so far as possible. Sprawl over the bed with arms and legs stretched out. Take a sponge bath with tepid water just before going to bed. Lie on your face instead of your back. That is the way babies sleep and their methods are scarcely to be improved upon in this particular. All pressure is removed from the spine by this means and a delicious feeling of restlessness ensues. Make up your mind that you won't keep awake long enough to hear someone come in to outline the next day's work. You will drop asleep immediately.

Makes a Clean Sweep.

There's nothing like doing a thing thoroughly. Of all the salves you ever heard of, Bucklen's Arnica salve is the best. It sweeps away and cures burns, sores, bruises, cuts, boils, ulcers, skin eruptions and piles. Its only 25 cents and guaranteed to give satisfaction by W. T. Hill druggist.

An Interview With Kruger.

Poulney Bigelow attempted on one occasion to interview "Oom Paul" Kruger and met with about the same fate that many interviewers have had with the former president of the Boers. He found the old man in a very bad humor and could get only monosyllabic replies to his questions. He employed every art of the interviewer, but to no avail. Finally, despairing of getting any information of use to him by straight questioning, he determined to be diplomatic and approach Mr. Kruger from his family side. So he asked, very nonchalantly: "Is your wife entertaining this season?"

Short and sharp came the gruff answer: "Not very." And the interview closed there.—New York Times.

Rested on the Sun's Day.

In A. D. 313 the Emperor Constantine of Rome granted toleration to the Christians and in 321 he gave imperial sanction to the observance of the first day of the week. The edict which introduced a new era in Sunday observance runs: "On the venerable day of the sun let the magistrates and people residing in cities rest and let all workshops be closed. In the country, however, persons engaged in the work of cultivation may freely and lawfully continue their pursuits, because it often happens that another day is not so suitable for grain sowing or for vine planting, lest by neglecting the proper moment for such operations the bounty of heaven should be lost."

Due Notice Is Served.

Due notice is hereby served on the public generally that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the only salve on the market that is made from the pure unadulterated witch hazel. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has cured thousands of cases of piles that would not yield to any other treatment, and this fact has brought out many worthless counterfeits. Those persons who get the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are never disappointed because it cures. W. T. Hill.

A Needed Precaution.

White lines are painted across all windows in third-class cars in Japan as a check upon the impulse of occupants to thrust their heads through them. Window glass is an article with which the people are not familiar in daily life, and since passengers commonly suppose that sashes are merely spaces for air the bill for glazing was one of the largest petty items in the monthly accounts for all the companies until the white line was invented.

Did He Gamble?

This is one that is said to be new. A countryman went down to the city and returned full of tales of the time he had had. He was relating them in the village store and one of the admiring crowd inquired if he had gambled. "Gambled!" he shouted, "gambled! Why, my friend, I played the gold-digged slot machine till no more gum would come. Did I gamble? Well, say!"

Foreigners in German Empire.

Of the 757,000 strangers living in the German empire, 390,000 are Austro-Hungarian and 83,000 Dutch.

LAND ROOST TO TEXAS.

Result of Recent Surveys of the Lone Star State's Boundary.

"Three portions of the boundary lines of the state of Texas are under dispute, and in each instance the territory of the Lone Star State is cut into," said Marshall T. Golden to a Washington Star man. "There was recently filed in the land office of the state a report of the work under the act of Congress requiring the Secretary of the Interior to establish the 100th meridian, which forms part of the eastern boundary of Texas. It was at first believed that Texas would gain an eight-mile strip from Indian Territory, but on the contrary, according to the report, Texas will probably lose a strip three-quarters of a mile wide. Should this report be considered as final people holding property on what was always considered the Texas side will lose their title, as a Texas deed to the land will not be legal."

"The same condition prevails along the entire panhandle on the western end of the state. Surveyors have fixed the 103rd meridian so as to cut off a strip three miles wide, embracing 800,000 acres, from the Lone Star state, and it has recently been brought to light that New Mexico disputes the boundary line extending from the westernmost point of Texas, and the Lone Star state is about to lose more land to New Mexico."

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Offers up-to-date transportation facilities to Chicago and all points east and south, as well as to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth and the great Northwest. Pullman Sleepers, dining and cafe cars and modern coaches make up the equipment. Agent can give you complete information.—Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Full of Detail.

An American woman in Japan bought a can of mushrooms and found the directions translated into English as follows: "Directions—If several persons will be to eat this in that manner they shall feel satisfied nutrition and very sweet or it can put in the hot water for the half hour and then take off the lid. They shall be proper to eat. It can be supply without putridity for several years."

Business Place of Rothschilds.

There are probably few firms in London to-day who have occupied their premises for a longer period than the Rothschilds. The founder of the English branch made St. Swinburn's lane his home as well as his office for many years, and at his death abroad his remains were brought home and laid in state in the same famous office wherein his grandsons carry on their business to-day.

A Great Sensation.

There was a big sensation in Leesville, La., when W. H. Brown of that place, was expected to die, had his life saved by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. He writes: "I endured insupportable agonies from asthma, but your New Discovery gave me immediate relief and soon thereafter effected a complete cure. Similar cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis and grip are numerous. It's the peerless remedy for all throat and lung troubles. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Guaranteed by W. T. Hill druggist. Trial bottles free."

Teutonic Study of America.

The German Agricultural Society of Berlin will send a large delegation here in April to make a three months' tour of this country to study our agricultural methods. The department at Washington will furnish a guide, the expenses to be paid by the Germans. A number of students of the Berlin Agricultural Institute will accompany the delegation.

Where Crime Is Unknown.

The police force on the island of Sark a few years ago consisted of two constables. The prison was a small room in the schoolhouse. One of the constables was asked as to the prevalence of crime on the island. He replied that the only person he had ever had to arrest and incarcerate was his own colleague, who had been a little overcome by the hospitality of certain overgenerous tourists.

The Rattlesnake's Rattle.

Briefly described the rattlesnake's rattle consists of a number of hollow, horny rings, somewhat like gills in substance and interlocked with one another, while they are so elastic as to permit of a considerable amount of motion between them. These rings are not indicative of age, as has been supposed, since in some years several appear, while in others only one ring may be developed.

Danger of Colds and Grip.

The greatest danger of colds and grip is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a preventative of that dangerous disease. It will cure a cold or an attack of grip in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

Foreigners in German Empire.

Of the 757,000 strangers living in the German empire, 390,000 are Austro-Hungarian and 83,000 Dutch.

The Trim Parlor Maid.

Lady Aberdeen in a recent lecture in London on women in Canada told an anecdote of her experience there while Lord Aberdeen was governor-general. He and his wife when they were making a journey across the dominion dined one night at a house "remarkable even among Canadian homes for its charm and beauty," presided over by one of the most attractive mistresses. They were waited on by so trim a parlor maid that Lord Aberdeen felt constrained to compliment the hostess on the result of her training. "Oh," said the lady, "I am so glad you think Jane did so well—I should like you to tell her so presently." And when that "presently" came, said Lady Aberdeen, what should he discover but "Jane" arrayed in evening dress and proving to be the daughter of the house, who, in consequence of the unexpected departure of the servant, had not only to wait on the table, but cook the meal with the assistance of her mother.

Grip Remedies In Great Demand.

When colds and grip are prevalent the quickest and surest remedies are in demand. Mr. Joseph D. Williams, of Mcduff, Va., says he was cured of a deep and lasting attack of laryngitis by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy after trying several other preparations with no effect. For sale by all druggists.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL LABOR.

Why Workman Thought Bishop Had a Soft Snap.

That recent utterance of President Charles Norton Elliot of Harvard, to the effect that a man with his health and a congenial occupation could not work too many hours a day inspired J. H. Maddy, "press agent" of the B. and O. road, to tell the following: "Two street preachers were working in the hot sun one afternoon when one of them looked up and said: 'Me back's almost bruk. 'Tis hard wurruck and long hours. Oid loike to be after havin' that mon's job, now,' indicating a rotund bishop who was passing. 'Sure, he has things easy, O'll go bail!'

"'Whist, ye growler!' exclaimed his companion, doffing his hat as he saw the churchman. 'His riverence wur-rucks all the toime, day and night.' 'Arrah, that may be!' was the quick response; 'but the lucky divil don't know it.'—New York Times.

For liver troubles and constipation.

There's nothing better in creation than Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. They always effect a cure and save doctor bills. Little Early Risers are different from all other pills. They do not weaken the system, but act as a tonic to the tissues by arousing the secretions and restoring the liver to the full performance of its functions naturally. W. T. Hill.

Didn't Get the Job.

C. B. Greene, a member of the Consolidated stock exchange of New York, was annoyed by a boy who wanted a position in his office and used to call every day to see about it. Mr. Greene's office boy was entirely satisfactory and he did not care to make a change.

"Did you see that boy who was just in here?" asked Mr. Greene of his office boy one day after the persistent applicant had made another plea for a job. "I saw him," said the boy. "What does he want?"

"Well," said Mr. Greene, "he wants your job, and if I ever see him again he will get it."

Mr. Greene says he has not seen the persistent boy since.

Good For Children.

The pleasant to take and harmless One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief in all cases of cough, croup and grip because it does not pass immediately into the stomach, but takes effect right at the seat of the trouble. It draws out the inflammation, heals and soothes and cures permanently by enabling the lungs to contribute pure life-giving and life-sustaining oxygen to the blood and tissues. W. T. Hill.

Snuff Dipping In New York.

"Don't for one minute think the poor whites in the mountain regions of the South are the only ones who 'dip' snuff," said a wholesale tobaccoist. "We sell a lot of snuff right here in New York, and it is 'dipped' just as it is in the South. The habit became pronounced in New York about two years ago."

"Snuff is much cheaper than tobacco and it is flavored with all sorts of perfumery nowadays, making it less distasteful than the brand sold a good many years ago. Men and women use it, and I think I am conservative when I say at least 25,000 pounds of snuff were sold here last year."—New York Press.

To Remove White Spots.

When from the dropping of liquid or from heat white spots appear on the polished surface of chair or table, the immediate application of raw linseed oil will generally restore the color. The oil should be left on the affected part over night. Alcohol will perform the service if applied at once to rosewood or mahogany. In each instance when the color has returned, the spot should be repolished with a piece of cheesecloth moistened with turpentine.

Napoleon's Road Over Pass.

The road constructed by Napoleon over the Simplan pass has 264 bridges and rises to a height of 6,560 feet.

MAKING CANES TO ORDER.

George H. Underhill, who has been at his estate at Asheville, N. C., a small tract of land for which he paid the owner, a negro named John Moore, \$2,250. The land would have been dear at \$50, but the negro refused to sell at a less price than the amount he finally received. Moore's wife was the real engineer of the deal with the multimillionaire. The nine acres which the modern David coveted were deeded to her twenty years ago by Erwin Hardy, a white man in whose employ she had been for many years. She had one child—a girl—before she married Moore, and the land was to go to her children. This daughter has just become of age and she wanted the money. Moore would, no doubt, have sold long ago if he could have made title. He says he got only a small portion of the money, his wife and her daughter getting the lion's share.

PASSION AND THE HEALTH.

Some Emotions Tend to Prolong and Others to Shorten Life.

"The passions' effect on the health is not sufficiently regarded," said a physician. "The passion which is best for the health is avarice. It keeps one cool, encourages regular and industrious habits, leads to abstemiousness and makes against all excess. And hence, the avaricious, the misers, live to a great age. The misers of history were all noted for their longevity. Rage is very bad for one. This passion causes an irregular, intermittent beating of the heart, and the intermittency in time may become chronic. Hatred creates fever. If we hate we grow lean. This hot passion eats us like a flame. Fear is bad for the nerves, the heart and the brain, and therefore, we should never permit ourselves to be afraid. But the strongest effects of all have been caused by the passion of grief. The medical books record cases where, coming suddenly, in a violent shock, it has caused a loss of blood from the lungs in one person, paralysis of the tongue in another and a failure of sight or temporary blindness in a third."

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap.

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Booth's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but always inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night rest and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. You can get this reliable remedy at W. T. Hill's price 25c and 75c.

MAKING CANES TO ORDER.

Fashions Change In This as In All Things Else.

"Fashions change in canes, as they do in everything else," said a manufacturer who knows all about the fashionable trade. "Last year our customers were calling for rough wood in its natural state, without any ornamentation. They wanted canes made almost as thin and as light as whang-gees. So many cheap imitations had been made of silver-mounted smooth-wood canes that men of fashion would not look at them. This year we are returning to silver mounts, but in designs made to order that it will be almost out of the question for importers of cheap German silver to imitate. In umbrellas the large handles of rough wood still hold favor with the men. It is no longer fashionable to decorate them with initials. A man likes an umbrella that he can pick out at sight from a bunch of others at his club or elsewhere. Some men will have the crooked handle so that they can hang their umbrellas on a hook in a hat rack, and we have to manufacture a few of them to meet the demands of the trade. Women always go in for something odd, and usually expensive."

Boston Wakes Up Trouble.

A Boston paper has just published a list of colored persons, former slaves, who have become poets. Boston got us into this slave trouble originally and is repeating. Stirring up that poet business will do more to widen the breach now existing than anything else. Got enough poets to take care of.—New York Telegram.

To Keep Him Quiet.

"Mother," said a five-year-old the other day, "I wish you wouldn't leave me to take care of baby again. He was so bad I had to eat all the sponge-cake and two jars of raspberry jam to amuse him."

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Botanist Blood Balm for the Blood.

If you suffer from ulcers, eczema, scrofula, blood poison, cancer, eating sores, itching skin, pimples, boils, bone pains, swellings, rheumatism, catarrh or any blood or skin disease, we advise you to take Botanist Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Especially recommended for old, obstinate deep-seated cases; cures when all else fails; heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich, gives the skin the rich glow of health. Druggists, 81 per large bottle. Samples sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once prepaid. Not 48¢!

TO READ THE BIBLE.

Eight Months is estimated as the necessary time. "Did you ever figure out how long it would take you to read the Bible?" asked an observant man. "Well, you would be surprised to know in what a short space of time you could finish the last chapter of the Holy Book. Of course there are different ways of reading."

There are in the Old and New Testaments combined a total of sixty-six books, containing 1,189 chapters, 81,173 verses, and a total of 773,682 words, approximately. The Old Testament contains thirty-nine books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, and approximately 592,239 words, while in the New Testament there are twenty-seven books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, and 181,253 words, approximately. Adding these together, we get the total given. How long will it take a person to read the Old Testament, with its 592,239 words, or the 181,253 words of the New Testament? And how long to read the 773,682 words of both? A man can read understandingly 100 words, every minute. By hurrying a man can read 180 words, or probably more. I will assume that a man can read critically, that is, carefully and understandingly, at least sixty words a minute. That is slow reading, being only 3,000 words an hour. Suppose a man should devote an hour a day to the Bible. "At this rate he would read 108,000 words in thirty days, or in a month's time. At this rate he would read the Old Testament in less than six months, and he could finish the New Testament in less than two months."

SEVERE ATTACK OF GRIP.

Cured By One Bottle Of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"When I had an attack of the grip last winter (the second one) I actually cured myself with one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says Frank W. Perry, Editor of the Enterprise, Shortsville, N. Y. This is the honest truth. I at times kept from coughing myself to pieces by taking a teaspoonful of this remedy, and when the coughing spell would come on at night I would take a dose and it seemed that in the briefest interval the cough would pass off and I would go to sleep perfectly free from cough and its accompanying pains. To say that the remedy acted as a most agreeable surprise is putting it very mildly. I had no idea that it would or could knock out the grip simply because I had never tried it for such a purpose, but it did, and it seemed with the second attack of coughing the remedy caused it to not only be of less duration, but the pains were far less severe. I had not used the contents of one bottle before Mr. Grip had bid me adieu. For sale by all druggists.

Visions of the Verdict.

She was 49 if she was a day. He was 22. They were the only two occupants of one of the carriages of the Scotch express.

"Are you a commercial traveler?" she asked suddenly.

"Yes, madam, I am."

"In what line, sir?"

"Groceries, madam."

"It is you, then, you horrid, horrid man! Aren't you ashamed of yourself to so annoy a lone woman passenger?"

"I, madam? What do you mean?"

"Oh, you base wretch. You know it is you that has been scattering samples of rice all over the floor to make people think we are a young married couple."

The train was just stopping, and he took one look at that face, picked up a brown paper bag that had accidentally got torn, dashed down the platform, and though his luggage has been deposited two weeks at the station he has not appeared to claim it.—London Answers.

Hard on Chicago.

At a meeting of one of the organizations of ministers a prominent member of the church told how he had occasion recently to refer to a work entitled "Seeker After God." Falling in his attempt to obtain a copy of the book from any of the book stores and libraries in the city he remembered that a fellow-clergyman in Chicago had frequently quoted from the work. So he wired his friend, asking him to send a copy as soon as practicable. He was startled to receive the following in reply: "No seekers after God in Chicago."—New York Times.

A Thoughtful Man.

M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind., knew what to do in the hour of need. His wife had an unusual case of stomach and liver trouble, physicians could not help her. He thought of and tried Dr. King's New Life Pills and she got relief at once, and was finally cured. Only 25 cents at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Making It Easy.

"My Dear Sir," wrote the editor to the persistent young author, "in order to simplify matters somewhat we are enclosing a bunch of our 'declined with thanks' notices. If you will put one of these in an envelope with your manuscript and mail it to yourself it will make it easier for all of us, and you will be saving something in postage as well."

If you are pleased at finding faults, you are displeased at finding perfections.—Lavater.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903.

NO. 32.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., April 6.—Butter firm; at 28 1/4; 85 tubs offered, no sales. Last week, 28 1/4; last year, 30c. Output for the week, 503,400 lbs.

Easter hats at Webb Bros.

See our new line of clothing at Webb Bros.

Read Webb Bros., new ad on fourth page.

L. B. Grice was transacting business in Chicago Wednesday.

Hats in all the latest styles at Webb Bros.

Lewis Hegeman, of Wilmet, was in this village Saturday visiting his brother.

H. A. Radtke was a Sunday visitor at the County Seat.

For Rent—A five-room house north of town. Hans E. Rites. 304f

Elmer Hegeman is now at Redgefield, Minn., working for a Milwaukee music house.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f

Mr. H. C. Burke, of Sedalia, Va., father of Mrs. J. O. James Jr., died at his home April 3.

The Junior League will meet next Sunday with Miss Elva Didama as leader. Special music.

To Rent—A six room house in good repair on Lake street, Antioch. Inquire of J. C. Larson, Salem, Wis. 31w4

L. M. Hughes went to Waukegan last Friday where he heard the President speak to a large crowd.

Single comb brown Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. O. Olson, Antioch, Ill. 32w3

County Superintendent F. N. Gaggin and wife, of Waukegan, were Antioch visitors Tuesday and Wednesday.

For Sale—Fifty bushels seed potatoes early Ohio's. D. T. Barby, Trevor, Wis. 32w3

Latest style of ladies shoes, \$3.00. Childrens school shoes, fine, \$1.25. Mens farm shoes, \$1.50 at Hegemans Shoe Store.

For Sale: a quantity of German Millet seed, free from fowl seed. Inquire of David Pullen, Hickory, Ill. 32w3

E. A. Dorrance and J. T. Edwards, of Chicago, were out at the Dorrance cottage on Lake Catherine the fore part of the week.

Wanted—A good woman or girl for general housework in a family of four, at summer cottage on Lake Marie. Inquire at News office.

The foundation of the new residence of D. C. Sabin is about completed. James Kaye and Mat Coulman are doing the work with Henry Willett as clerk.

Wanted—Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern house, might add some cash. Peter H. Kies, 103 Randolph St., Chicago. 22f

John Turner, of Chicago, was home over Sunday. He has finished his studies and will now take the examination before the State Board of Pharmacy.

Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago, and Dr. Roy Williams, of Rockford, were called home on account of the sickness of their father, D. A. Williams.

Postmaster D. A. Williams has been confined to his bed the past week threatened with pneumonia, but we are glad to announce that he is now on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Curtis will occupy one of the Westlake cottages in Merrywood Point on Lake Marie, during the summer. They expect to move into the cottage shortly.

There will be an Easter ball at the Antioch opera house Monday evening, April 13. Reichert's band, of Chicago, will furnish the music. Tickets 75c, supper 25c a person. A cordial invitation is extended to all and a good time is assured.

The State Bank of Antioch has placed a gold lettered sign over their windows. It is one of the handsomest signs ever put up in Antioch, and is the work of Huber brothers who deserve much credit for their artistic effort.

The Junior Endeavor society of the Christian church will hold a bazaar in the Woodman hall, on Saturday, April 11, 1903. Sales to begin promptly at 2:00 p. m., supper to be served from 4:30 till 7:00 p. m. for the small sum of ten cents. A short program to follow supper. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Proceeds of bazaar to be used for the purpose of re-erecting church.

Annie Cashion Supp.

Easter ties at Webb Bros.

New spring line of shirts at Webb Bros.

E. P. Dodge, of Millburn, was in our city Wednesday.

Mrs. Mann has rented her farm to Bert Ray, of Wadsworth.

E. E. Fenderson, of Round Lake, was calling on Antioch friends Wednesday.

A. T. White and A. D. Webb, of Waukegan, were Antioch visitors Wednesday.

Fred Thorn is building the foundation of his new residence in the Harden addition.

See our 50c working gloves at Webb Bros.

Mrs. Dr. Karr spent a few days in Waukegan the latter part of last week.

Ira Boylan, of Chicago, visited with his mother and other Antioch friends Sunday.

Call at Hegemans Shoe Store and see what \$1.00 will buy. Must close out the stock.

Mrs. Frank Garland returned home Sunday after a visit of a week with relatives in Milwaukee.

For Sale—a quantity of splitz seed, an excellent stock food, 75 cents per bushel. Wm. Herman, Antioch, Ill. 32w3

We would commend to the consideration of some people the truism "It is a poor policy to tear down a structure until you are in position to construct a better one."

James Isbester and family have moved to the Collier farm north-west of town, recently purchased by him. Jim evidently grew tired of inactive city life and will try his hand again upon the plow. Success to him and his is our worst wish.

Regular services at the Christian church next Lord's day as follows: Preaching services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday School following, Junior-Christian Endeavor at 3:00 p. m. Senior Endeavor 6:45, preaching services at 7:45. R. Irwin will take charge of these services. All are cordially invited to attend.

New Site for the Libertyville Fair Grounds.

A quiet movement is on foot to accomplish the selection of a new site and the removal of fair ground buildings thereto in the near future.

Director John Austin was appointed to negotiate for purchase of more land adjoining the present grounds. He finds the association will have to pay \$500 an acre for whatever land they obtain adjoining the present site.

President Frost of the electric road offers \$1,000 if the association will locate the grounds on 40 acres of land obtainable back of the William Hawell farm. The land desired is part of the two Austin farms and of Keubker's new sub-division. F. E. Marsh, of the Graton stock farm, will give another \$1,000 if a mile track is built. The 40 acres can be purchased for about \$4,400.

A gentleman in a position to know declares that Mr. Frost will eventually give \$2,500 if necessary to secure the location of the grounds alongside the track of his road and that he can well afford to do so.

Of course as yet no definite action has been taken with a view to accomplishing the proposed removal, but Messrs. Frost and Marsh offer has tended to set the ball rolling, and at their next meeting the directors will take the matter up, and doubtless appoint a committee to confer with the gentlemen and secure the necessary information essential to intelligent action in the matter.

Dedication Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

If you wish to join a select car party of ladies and gentlemen that will attend the dedication exercises of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis, May 1, 1903, write to J. H. Turner, Special Excursion Agent, Wisconsin Central Ry., 400 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis. 31w5.

To Whom It May Concern.

My wife, Annie M. Williams, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WALTER WILLIAMS.

Antioch, Ill., March 24, 1903.

Black Pasture Land for Rent.

One 40 acre plot joining Thomas Moran on the east and Louis Popahl on the south.

One 40 acre plot joining Mike Hoyer on the north and August Pasch on the south.

For terms apply at once to Mrs. E. R. Willis, 076 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 304f

Antioch Village Election.

Notice is hereby given that on April 21, 1903, at the village hall in the village of Antioch, Illinois, an election will be held for one President of the Village Board, four Trustees, one Clerk and one Treasurer, which election will be open at 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1903.

J. C. James, Jr., Village Clerk.

ANTIOCH VILLAGE CAUCUS

One of the Hottest Contests in the History of the Village

The village caucus was held at the town house Saturday evening and was a scrap from start to finish and one of the most exciting meetings ever held in the old town house.

The meeting was called to order by C. M. Confer, chairman of the village committee, and on motion E. C. Sabin was elected chairman and E. L. Simons, secretary, with A. B. Johnson, L. M. Hughes and David Welch, as tellers.

A motion was then made by Trustee W. R. Williams that the caucus proceed to nominate the entire ticket on one ballot, and inasmuch as both sides had complete printed tickets in the field this motion, to the average voter, did not seem unfair as it gave both sides to the contest an opportunity to go to the caucus and cast their vote for the entire ticket of their choice and return to their places of business without the loss of an hour or two, especially on a busy evening like Saturday night.

Joseph Turner, however, of the opposing forces, seemed to think the advantage was on the other side and offered an amendment to Mr. Williams' motion to the effect that we proceed to ballot on each

Joseph Turner, 51.
H. A. Radtke, to fill vacancy, 64.
John Thayer, to fill vacancy, 39.

For Clerk,
L. M. Hughes, no oppo'n, 118.

For Treasurer,
William T. Hill, 78.
Thomas Wilton, 41.

On motion a village committee was appointed consisting of George Webb, E. C. Sabin and W. R. Williams.

About a week preceding the caucus an informal meeting was held at the office of Squire Wilton and the ticket headed by E. L. Simons, placed in the field.

Later another meeting was held and the ticket headed by W. S. Rinear, brought out.

The two tickets in the field created considerable rivalry, many of those who advocated the nomination of Mr. Simons trying to create the impression that the Rinear ticket stood for cement walks and an extravagant bond issue for water works and the following circular letter was gotten out by the Rinear forces in order to place themselves in a true light before the voters of the village on the issues involved.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANTIOCH

In view of the fact that erroneous statements have been circulated in regard to the purposes of the undersigned in seeking a position on the Board of Trustees of the Village, we deem it pertinent to the issue to place ourselves on record on the following matters now being agitated:

We believe that the present dramshop license and restrictions, if properly enforced, are sufficient to safeguard the public interest, and that the licensed saloon, under such restrictions, is much less an evil than the unlicensed "Blind Pig," we therefore favor the granting of license under the present dramshop ordinance and at the same license fee as during the past year.

We believe that a public officer is the servant of the people and that the will of the majority should regulate official action, and realizing that a majority of the people of this village cannot afford to incur the expense of laying cement walks, if elected, we pledge our votes and our vote against the compulsory laying of cement walks.

We realize that the walks throughout the village are in a deplorable condition and believe that the abutting property owners should be compelled to put and keep their walks in passable condition, using sound boards plank or cement as in their judgment may best serve the purpose and exigencies of the circumstances seem to warrant. Work to be done under the supervision of the committee on streets and alleys in accordance to ordinances heretofore existing.

We are in favor of adequate FIRE PROTECTION and tending to such end would favor a system of Water Works under some plan that would not be burdensome to the tax payers.

Respectfully,

J. J. BURKE, W. S. RINEAR,
GIDEON THAYER, CHARLES LUX, ST.
H. A. RADTKE.

AN ACCESSORY TO PRAYER.

Patent Secured on Article to Be Used by Worshipers.

Thomas Sault enjoys the unique distinction of having secured a patent on an article to be employed by worshipers, says the New Haven Palladium. He has assigned his patent to Charles Gay, the well known politician, and it is to be placed upon the market at once.

The invention is described in the letters patent as "The Chaplet and Shrine of the Holy Rosary." The chaplet and shrine of the holy rosary consists of a case, in which is a set of rollers, on which is rolled a web which may be rolled or unrolled. Upon the face of the web is a series of pictures appropriate to the prayers of which the several beads on the rosary are reminders.

The case is so arranged that a light can be set behind the picture. An arrangement for burning a pair of candles is provided in front of the shrine.

When the candles are lighted the effect is very beautiful. Those desiring to use Mr. Sault's invention kneel in front of the shrine. When the appropriate prayer is uttered one of the rollers is turned by means of a projecting knob and a picture is revealed. This operation is continued until the entire rosary has been gone through.

Mr. Gay is making extensive arrangements to handle the invention, and it is expected there will be a great demand for it from devout persons.

CHURCH NOTES.

Easter next Sunday.

Dr. Karr is again able to attend service.

Dr. Roy Williams, of Rockford, attended services Sunday.

Easter Sunday will be missionary day. The annual missionary offering will be taken.

A portable platform, filling the entire space inside the altar rail has been built for Easter services.

Easter will be a red letter day for the Sunday School. The program opens with a procession followed by class songs and recitations. Music will be furnished by the chorus choir of fifty voices accompanied by the organ.

Quotations from Rev. E. J. Aikin's Sunday morning sermon on the "Gospel of Optimism" are as follows.

"The sons of hope and faith are the great builders in the world."

"If there are no stars in your sky you may be sure there is something wrong with your eyes."

"Some men seem disposed to give their time and talent to painting dark pictures of life."

"Paint stars of hope in the blue of your sky until the morning breaks, and the shadows flee away."

"No man can ever be quite the same after getting a good look at what he might be."

"Look on the bright side of life, and if there is none, the angels in heaven are waiting to paint you one to order."

"Life has more of smiles than tears, more of joys than sorrows, more of happy realization than sad disappointments."

An Easter sermon will be preached next Sunday evening.

Police on Guard at Wrecked Bank.

Police are guarding the State bank of Kenosha, Wis., which was suddenly closed Saturday. The president of the institution has not been seen in that city for a week, and a scandal is threatened among state officials because of the alleged lax methods in supervising the running of the institution.

Another financial concern at Salem, Wis., run by the same management, is expected to feel the same mysterious influence which shut up its sister company.

Fred S. Komp, formerly a La Salle street Chicago, broker, is the head of the bank, and he is much sought after by the hundreds of poor people who had entrusted their savings to him. At the place where Komp formerly lived in Chicago it was said he had not been there for some time.

State Bank Examiner, M. C. Berg, of Madison Wis., closed the concern Saturday without any warning having been given to the depositors. When it became known abroad that Komp had fled, leaving a financial tangle many of the laboring class who had put their all in the institution gathered in the streets, and threats of tearing down the building and taking what money was on hand were heard. The constabulary promptly placed a strong guard about the structure to prevent such action.

Investigation showed that Komp had capitalized his venture for \$25,000, but not one cent of this amount has been paid in to the State Treasurer. It is said there can be no protection for depositors from this source.

Regimental Postal Cards.

In Italy each regiment has its own pictorial postal cards, on which are the devices of the regiment, the list of battles in which it has taken part, or one of the heroic episodes in which it has figured. These are sold at moderate prices to officers and soldiers and their use in correspondence serves to spread the prestige of the regiment.

Hanna's Secretary Kept Busy.

Senator Hanna's secretary, Elmer Dover, believes that he gets more "pedestrian exercise" right along than either the President or Gen. Wood. He gets it in going from department to department on the Senator's errands. "I'll bet I walk twenty miles a day," he says. He has just invested in a pedometer.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Cats..... 26 1/2
Corn—70 lbs. ear..... 40 00 @ \$10 00
Hay..... 1 75

MILK FEED.
Brass..... 416 00
Midlings..... 17 00 @ 20
Gluten..... 20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs..... 1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat..... 1 25

HOES.
Hogs—Live weight..... 6 50
Hogs—Dressed..... 7 60

POULTRY.
Turkeys..... 136
Ducks..... 116
Geese..... 116
Chickens—Live weight..... 86

THE ELECTION RETURNS

THE VOTE IN THE NEARBY TOWNSHIPS

Carter H. Harrison Elected Mayor of Chicago for the Fourth Time by a Plurality of 6,948.

The township elections in the various towns held Tuesday were pretty lively events in most places.

BRISTOL.
In Bristol township a heated contest was had on the supervisorship between F. W. Roberts and O. R. Cornwell, the former winning out by a vote of 101 to 93.

The treasurership was another plum, much sought after. F. L. Lavey and Arch Murdock being after the position. The vote resulted in the election of Lavey by 100 to 95 for Murdock.

NEWPORT.
The main contest in this town was on the supervisorship between Geo. B. Stephens and Thomas Strang, the former winning out by a majority of 4 votes.

ANTIOCH.
The township elections in this place were a tame affair with no opposition to the ticket. 99 votes were cast 66 being for bonding the town for \$4,000 to build a bridge across Fox River and 27 against the bond issue.

AVON.
The elections in this town drew out a large vote, the only contest being on the Supervisorship between B. J. Loftus and H. C. Edwards, the latter winning by a majority of 62 votes.

CHICAGO.
Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago for a fourth term Tuesday, defeating Grange Stewart, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of 6,948, according to the police returns. A heavy vote was polled, the total being 310,455—the largest vote ever cast in a majority election in the city.

For city treasurer, Ernst Hummel, Democrat, was elected, defeating Thomas O'Shaughnessy, Republican. For city attorney John F. Smulski, Republican, was elected over John E. Owens, Democrat. For city clerk Fred C. Bender, Republican, defeated John J. Bohn, Democrat.

The Faith Has Been Kept.

That President Roosevelt's first speech on his present tour should look forward rather than backward—that it should point out what is to be done rather than what has been done—was right and proper.

Having called public attention to the necessity of strengthening the navy that the Monroe Doctrine may be efficiently maintained, it was fitting that the President should review what his administration has accomplished toward keeping the pledges on which it has appealed to the people.

Since Theodore Roosevelt offered those pledges most important steps have been taken toward their fulfillment. The Department of Commerce and Labor has been established, armed with ample powers for the intelligent investigation of trusts and to secure all proper publicity regarding the management of interstate corporations.

Against discrimination in transportation charges, long recognized as the chief weapon of trusts for the oppression of competitors and the acquisition of powers dangerous to the public, the Department of Justice has been equipped with new and apparently effective arms of control and restraint.

Furthermore, the administration of existing laws has been so strengthened that at least one conspicuous industrial combination, that of the packers, has been obliged to relinquish methods of business obviously unfair.

The steps legislative and administrative, taken during the last eighteen months in the direction of solving the trust problem, as the President truthfully said at Milwaukee, "represent a sum of very substantial achievement. They represent an effort to devise and apply real remedies—an effort which succeeded because made not only with resolute purpose, but also in a spirit of common sense, as far removed as possible from rancor, hysteria and unworthy demagogic appeal."

In a word, the action of the Roosevelt administration and of the Congress with which it worked has not been destructive but constructive. It recognizes, as the President said again, that the American people are not against wealth as such, individual or corporate, but merely desire to see any abuse of corporate wealth corrected—be no more against organization of capital than against organization of labor, demanding only that each shall do right and remember its duty to the republic.

In that spirit the Roosevelt administration has worked and succeeded. Upon the record thus made, faith with the people has been kept. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Corn on Toe Caused Death.
A corn on the toe of a Chicago man caused his death.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH,

ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Congress General McWade at Canton, China, cables the State Department in Washington that the famine is increasing in the Kwang-Si province; that starving parents are selling their children for small sums of money in order that they may buy food.

M. B. Ingalls was defeated for Mayor of Cincinnati by Julius Fleischmann, Republican; Tom L. Johnson and Democratic city ticket was elected at Cleveland; Sam Jones, non-partisan, and Republican ticket, at Toledo; Michigan Republican ticket was elected by 55,000 plurality.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the British Columbia Parliament announced the intention of bringing in a campaign to consolidate and amend the mining laws, to re-enact the anti-oriental legislation which has been disallowed by the Dominion government and to provide for the settlement of disputes between labor and capital by arbitration.

The body of Frederick J. Stebbins, with a bullet hole through the head, was discovered in a clump of evergreens in Genesee Valley Park, Rochester, N. Y., by two boys. There was a revolver near by, as well as the following note: "To the Coroner: Do save you investigating, I wish to state that I was not held up and murdered for my money. I did it with my little revolver."

Harris Rothstein, aged 84 years, an invalid, was burned to death in a tenement house fire in New York despite the heroic efforts of one of the tenants, a girl only 14 years old, who dragged the old man up three flights of stairs and was trying to get him up the ladder leading to the roof when severely scorched and half suffocated by the smoke she was forced to abandon him.

Arthur R. Pennell, of Buffalo, who was accused of the murder of Edwin L. Burdick, and who was killed in an automobile accident on March 10, is claimed, was a defaulter to the extent of \$150,000 or \$200,000. He is said to have swindled the estates of friends in the East out of large sums of money. He carried over \$200,000 life insurance. In order, it is said, that after his death the estates might be able to recoup the losses.

Eighteen-year-old Daisy Jewell was charged with stealing a purse containing \$50 from a Cleveland lunch room where she worked as a waitress. While a detective was questioning her at her boarding house he picked up a curl paper and absent-mindedly unrolled it. A name on it was that of the girl from whom the money was stolen and the bit of paper he recognized as a receipt that was in the pocketbook. Then Daisy Jewell confessed.

Two Italians, believed to be members of the Mafia, tried to kidnap Thomas Ballo, a New Rochelle, N. Y., banker, at 2 o'clock Friday morning. They ran the door bell at his home, and when he appeared in his night clothes, tried to force him to enter a carriage they had with them. They flourished stilettoes and threatened to kill him if he resisted. He broke away, however, and, securing a revolver, fired a number of shots to attract the police. Later in the morning Antonio Rafello and Louis Reth were arrested. Ballo thinks they are his assailants.

BREVITIES.

The entire business section of Dunsmuir, Cal., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the American ambassador at Paris, died suddenly of congestion.

The San Francisco jury in the case of Walter N. Dimmock, accused of stealing \$30,000 from the United States mint, rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Keshler Shell Borel, a benevolent Hebrew order, took final action at Cincinnati, Ohio, to close the endowment or insurance feature of the order.

Victor Murdock, an old-time Chicago newspaper man, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Kansas District at Great Bend.

Benjamin F. Ayer, former Chicago corporation counsel, and general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad, died at 82 Astor street of pneumonia, aged 73 years.

Following a first and second Bach festival, the latter held in 1901, a third will be given at Bethlehem, Pa., commencing Monday, May 11, and continuing until Saturday, May 16.

Judge Adams, of the United States District, in St. Louis, in refusing an injunction sought by the Chicago Board of Trade to guard quotations, said dealing in futures is simple gambling.

Bandits entered a crowded saloon at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and ordered hands up. The proprietor did not respond quickly and was killed. The police are rounding up all suspects as the slayers.

J. Walter Kenney of Knoxville, Tenn., one of whose three wives was Bessie Heiner of Chicago, has appealed to the Supreme Court for the third time in the bigamy case that has made him notorious.

W. W. Carr, president of the Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Company and first vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric Company, was run over and killed by a trolley car directly in front of his home in Wilkesburg.

Robbers dynamited a safe in the Rowley private bank at Ulysses, Pa., and secured \$1,000 in coin. Citizens gave battle and a dozen shots were exchanged, but the robbers escaped in a wagon, carrying the money in sacks.

The superiority of the gunners of the American navy was emphasized when the crew of the battleship Indiana, at target practice in the Gulf, established a new world's record in firing thirteen-inch guns. The gunners of the turret scored fourteen hits out of sixteen shots.

Because she left home and married Dr. William Flower, a dentist, against his will, Charles Lockhart, of Pittsburg, partner of the Rockefeller, has cut his youngest daughter, Eleanor, out of his will. Charles Lockhart is estimated to be worth \$400,000. He is about 85 years of age.

ST. LOUIS DEDICATION.

Program Adopted by the Exposition officials.

At a meeting in St. Louis, at which President Thomas H. Carter of the national world's fair commission, President



D. E. FRANCIS.

Day R. Francis and other officers of the exposition company were present, the program for the three days' dedicatory exercises of the exposition was finally adopted. The dedication of the buildings, under the direction of the national commission, will begin April 30, on the centennial anniversary of the cession of the Louisiana territory by France to the United States, and continue through May 1 and 2. The fireworks to be set off each day will be the grandest ever produced.

The principal ceremonies will be on April 30, when President Roosevelt and former President Cleveland will be among the speakers. At 10 o'clock on that date the freedom of the city will be tendered to the President of the United States by Mayor Wells. Then will follow the military parade, composed of United States troops and National Guards from various States. These bodies will be assembled under the direction of Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, the grand marshal, and will move, preceded by President Roosevelt and official guests in carriages, through Forest Park to the exposition grounds, where the presidential salute will be fired. From a grand stand on the exposition grounds the parade will be reviewed by President Roosevelt.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the assembly in the Liberal Arts building will be called to order by President Francis and the dedicatory program will be carried out.

On the morning of the second day members of the diplomatic corps, the representatives of foreign governments to the exposition and other official guests will be escorted to the Liberal Arts building, where Corwin H. Spencer, chairman of the committee on ceremonies, will call the meeting to order. John M. Thurston, of the national commission, will be president of the day. President Francis of the exposition will extend a greeting to the representatives of the foreign governments, and there will be addresses by the French ambassador and Spanish minister.

The civil parade will be held on the third day and will be reviewed by the Governors of States. Immediately after the close of the exercises the Governors will proceed to the building sites selected for their respective States, where corner stones will be laid and State colors will be raised with appropriate ceremonies.

STRIKE TO AFFECT 400,000 MEN.

Structural Iron Workers and Manufacturers Begin Their Battle May 1.

From coast to coast war will be waged against the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union by the recently formed National Association of Manufacturers of Structural Iron Work.

The struggle is to begin on May 1. The union is willing to make a standard wage scale and cease imposing alleged onerous conditions on the employers. The conflict will affect more than 400,000 workers in the building industry and practically every steel and iron manufacturer of the country. Notices of the coming war have been sent out informally in various cities. Conferences have been called by both parties, and all are preparing for the struggle. No attempt has been made to prevent it.

The strife in Chicago threatens to come to a focus long before the appointed date. The union wants a wage scale of 60 cents an hour, or \$4.80 a day. The employers, all members of the Iron League, are willing to grant \$4.40 a day. The union wants the right to order out its members whenever the national organization sees fit. This has been refused on the ground that such would be a sympathetic strike. The union asserts the United States Steel Corporation is supporting the movement against it.

By the shutting down of the textile mills at Lowell, 20,000 employees are out of work, which was caused by the union members demanding a 10 per cent increase. The majority of the workers are women and girls. Strike leaders say they will put up a strong fight to the end. If the mills remain closed more than two weeks there will be great suffering.

POINTS TO PENNELL.

But the Verdict in Burdick Inquest Does Not Name Slayer.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Tuesday, Judge Murphy handed down his findings in the Burdick inquest and declared that the identity of the murderer had not been proved. The statement is an exhaustive review of the evidence brought out during the inquest. Special attention is given to the letters exchanged between Arthur R. Pennell and Mrs. Burdick, particularly the one containing a threat against Burdick's life. Concerning these the judge says:

"Altogether, these facts would, in my opinion, constitute just ground of suspicion on which a warrant could be issued were he alive."

Speaking of Pennell's relations with Mrs. Burdick Justice Murphy says: "His of all others was the motive strong enough to incite a desperate mind already steeped in wrongdoing to so foul and cruel a murder. He can never be placed on trial nor can his case ever be judicially determined. Let us be as fair, then, to the dead as the law presumes us to be to the living. He must be pronounced innocent until proved guilty."

Mrs. Paine and Miss Hutchinson are completely exonerated in Mr. Murphy's findings, which in conclusion say: "It is our duty to censure Mrs. Burdick. But grant as her wrong has been, so great is her punishment."

Interesting News Items.

Cora Madge killed herself, Columbus, Ohio.

It is noted that the C. & A. trainmen will strike.

Minister Bowen is anxious to return to Venezuela.

Emil Fieding, St. Louis, cut his throat and fell dead.

Robert Craig, St. Joseph, Mo., was found guilty of manslaughter for killing Walter Lincolnberger, his employee. He will serve two years in prison.

BIG TRIP IS BEGUN.

PRESIDENT NOW ON A TOUR OF THE WEST.

Longest Trip Ever Undertaken by Chief Executive—Journey Will Occur by Nine Weeks, and Will Extend to Twenty-two States.

The President is now on a journey, to which that much overworked word "unique" may be applied not inaptly. He left Washington Wednesday for a trip which will continue for sixty-six days, and during which he will visit twenty-two States and cover a distance of 24,000 miles. Chicago was his first stopping place, and from 9 o'clock Thursday morning until midnight he was occupied in a way not only typical of the western metropolis, but peculiarly adapted to the President's idea of strenuous living. It is expected that during this remarkable journey the President will deliver several addresses on matters of the highest importance, as well as many minor speeches suited to localities where he has agreed to take part in certain ceremonies.

As the special train pulled out of the Pennsylvania station in Washington Wednesday morning the President stood on the platform of his private car tipping his hat and smiling in response to the enthusiastic cheers of hundreds of admirers and personal friends.

As early as 8 o'clock a crowd began to gather at the White House to witness the President's departure. As he entered his carriage to drive to the station the men made the historic grounds echo with cheers, while women waved their handkerchiefs and many of them their hats.

Precautions for His Safety.

The Pennsylvania station and platform were crowded with people anxious to see the President. The police and the good wishes for a safe and successful journey. Notable precautions were taken to insure the safety of the President. The police arrangements were under the personal supervision of Commissioners West and Chief Sylvester. Uniformed officers, headquarters detectives, plainclothes men and secret service operatives surrounded the President and covered every point.

As President Roosevelt alighted from his carriage he was joined by Secretary Hitchcock and they walked down the station platform arm in arm. The President stopped now and then to greet personal friends. He was attired in a black cutaway coat, dark striped trousers and wore a black felt hat. He was in the best of spirits and chatted enthusiastically to friends of the trip on which he was about to start.

The most notable incident connected with the President's departure arose out of the presence at the station of Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German minister. He was the only member of the diplomatic corps who went to the depot to see the President off and the President greeted him most cordially, telling him that he greatly appreciated the courtesy.

Cabinet Members at Station.

No member of the President's immediate family, except his sister, Mrs. Cowles, was at the station. Mrs. Roosevelt and the young children being down the Chesapeake bay on the Maydowes and Miss Alice being in Porto Rico. Several members of the cabinet, including Secretaries Cortelyou, Wilson and Hitchcock, were present. The President and Secretary Cortelyou chatted several minutes, the Secretary expressing his regret that the Secretary was not to accompany him. Other members of the cabinet had taken their formal leave of the President at the White House. Among other notable people who were at the station to see the President depart were Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Col. Theodore A. Bingham and Capt. W. B. Cowles, respectively the President's military and naval aides; Second Assistant Postmaster General Schallenger and District Commissioner West.

In addition to those officially designated as members of the President's party three secret service men and two postal inspectors accompanied the President as a personal bodyguard. The journey as planned will occupy nine weeks and three days and the party will travel a little more than 14,000 miles.

PULPIT AND PREACHER

Lucas Malet (Mrs. Harrison), who wrote "Sir Richard Calmady," has become a convert to Catholicism.

It was a colored preacher who said all he had to complain of was the "contributory negligence" of his parishioners.

A Catholic Filipino is a student at Yale this year. On Sundays he attends services at St. Mary's Church, New Haven.

An appeal is being sent forth to all the clergy of the United States for contributions to a memorial to the philanthropists, Baron and Baroness Hirsch.

The Rev. Louis Stickney of Baltimore, a member of the American college at Rome, has been appointed secretary to the apostolic delegation in Canada.

Bishop Potter says: "No bishop who is wholly cut off from contact with rural life can fall to become that prejudiced, unsympathetic and opinionated thing."

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has been invited by the Methodists of Savannah, Ga., to be present at the bi-centennial of John Wesley's birth, on June 29.

At the next session of the Vermont conference the Rev. H. F. Forrest, after forty-five consecutive years of service in the itinerancy, will take a supernumerary relation.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of New York, when asked how he regarded the action of Vermont in repudiating prohibition, said: "I would rather see a man free than sober."

The Rev. Edward M. Duff, rector of St. Thomas' Church, Buffalo, has been appointed instructor in New Testament interpretation in the De Lancy Divinity School of the diocese.

The Rev. C. M. Sheldon is at the head of a movement to establish at Ropeska, Kan., a life insurance company that will only issue policies on the lives of Christians and total abstainers.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

New York.

"Irregularity in" retail trade is due to weather conditions. At most points an early season stimulates business, but in other sections there has been interruption from excessive rains. More uniform activity is reported in wholesale trade, with a notably large movement of groceries, millinery, paper and builders' materials, while conditions are satisfactory for the season in jewelry. Manufacturers of clothing, furniture, footwear and iron and steel are well engaged, ample supplies of fuel greatly facilitating operations, but extensive strikes threaten to render idle many New England textile mills. The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

The cost of spruce lumber has been large, but early breaking up of winter restricted movement and high cost of labor and provisions rendered operations expensive. Early opening of lake navigation will benefit business, and the railway traffic embargo will be removed. Freightings of railways thus far reported for March exceed last year's by 12.8 per cent and surpass those of 1901 by 22.9 per cent.

An output of about 300,000 tons of coke in the whole Connellsville region for the last week indicates that fuel troubles are almost ended in the iron and steel industry. Quotations are sustained by the vigorous home consumption, and there is the additional support of strong markets abroad. Work is resumed on bridges and buildings wherever the places of strikers can be filled, and several contents in this department have been averted.

A large opening trade in pipe has been followed by liberal supplementary orders, jobbers renewing contracts extensively, and prices are well maintained. Sharp competition for business in bar iron has caused a slightly lower level of prices, while plates and sheets are firmer, especially in galvanized lines. A prominent feature of activity is found in merchant steel for agricultural implement works and wagon factories, these orders running far into the future. Overseas conditions at rail mills are sending urging orders abroad.

No improvement has appeared in the goods market. The situation is peculiarly complicated as to cotton goods, stocks are light as a rule and labor troubles threaten to curtail output, yet jobbers are reluctant to undertake contracts at present quotations. Meanwhile producers are in no position to make concessions, and a dull market is the result. Dullness is reported in woolen goods, with new business on a limited scale. Cancellation of early orders has become a serious problem, many mills that had disposed of their product for the season now seek business. Jobbers are placing large orders for fall delivery of shoes, readily paying the recent advance in prices, and manufacturers of heavy goods have booked more business than is customary at this early date. Leather is quiet, but low stocks maintain prices. At last the turning point has been reached in domestic hides, and prices have steadied, which is due to the somewhat better condition of receipts.

Failures this week numbered 214 in the United States, as against 205 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 22 a year ago.

Bradstreet's Grain Figures.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending March 26 aggregate 2,401,987 bushels, against 2,395,598 last week, 2,904,110 in this week a year ago and 4,404,335 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 172,448,818 bushels, against 164,308,707 last season and 150,087,085 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 3,018,210 bushels, against 3,072,068 last week, 139,205 a year ago and 3,582,943 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 44,505,408 bushels, against 24,133,900 last season and 145,171,003 in 1901.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$5.50 to \$7.05; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 50c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$15.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; potatoes, 40c to 42c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 white, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.15; hogs, \$5.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 41c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 3 white, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 59c to 60c; pork, mess, \$18.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; clover seed, prime, \$6.55.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.40; hogs, fair to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.70; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.50; lambs, common to choice, \$4.00 to \$10.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.45; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 61c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 40c; rye, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 27c to 29c; eggs, western, 18c to 19c.

PRICES SHOW A GAIN.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR ISSUES INTERESTING BULLETIN.

Covers 250 Commodities and Shows Variations in Cost of Necessaries for Period of Twelve Years—The Relative Prices for 1890 and 1902 the Same.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, has issued a bulletin which will be of great interest to economists and others who are studying the cost of living and kindred questions. He gives a comparison of the variations in the prices of the necessities of life during the period from 1890 to 1902, inclusive, covering a total of 250 to 265 commodities: Sixteen farm products, 54 articles of food, 70 articles of clothing, 13 articles of fuel and lighting, 30 of metals, 20 articles of lumber and building materials, 9 articles of drugs and chemicals, 14 of house furnishing goods and the remainder miscellaneous.

The lowest average in prices reached by farm products was in 1890, and the highest in 1902; food was lowest in 1890 and highest in 1901; clothing was lowest in 1897 and highest in 1900; fuel and lighting were lowest in 1894 and highest in 1902; metals and implements were lowest in 1898 and highest in 1900; lumber and building materials were lowest in 1897 and highest in 1902; drugs and chemicals were lowest in 1895 and highest in 1900 house furnishing goods were lowest in 1897 and highest in 1902; while among the miscellaneous articles the lowest average was reached in 1890 and the highest in 1902. Of the nine groups comprising all of the necessities of life, the average was lowest in 1897, and the highest in 1890 and 1902, the relative price for these two years being exactly the same.

In the comparison of the prices of 1902 with the average of 1890 to 1899 of the sixteen articles in the farm products group 15 show an increase and one a decrease; of the 53 in the food, etc., group, 35 show an increase and 18 a decrease; of the 70 in the clothes and clothing group, 42 show an increase, one shows the same price as the average; the base period and 27 show a decrease; of the 13 in the fuel and lighting group, 12 show an increase and one a decrease; of the 36 in the metals and implements group, 28 show an increase, 2 show the same price as the average for the base period and 6 show a decrease; of the 26 in the lumber and building materials group, 19 show an increase and 7 a decrease; of the 9 in the drugs and chemicals group, 9 show an increase and one a decrease; of the 14 in the house furnishing goods group, 13 show an increase and one a decrease; of the 23 in the miscellaneous group, 10 show an increase and 3 a decrease. Of the 250 commodities for which prices were secured for the whole period from 1890 to 1902, 182 show an increase, 3 show the same price as the average for the base period and 65 show a decrease.

Of the 182 commodities that showed an increase in 1902 over the average for 1890 to 1899, 63 advanced less than 10 per cent, 63 advanced from 10 to 25 per cent, 30 advanced from 25 to 50 per cent, 10 advanced from 50 to 100 per cent, and one advanced 100 per cent or more.

Of the 65 commodities which showed a decrease, 46 decreased less than 10 per cent, 11 decreased from 10 to 25 per cent, 6 decreased from 25 to 50 per cent and 2 decreased 50 per cent or more.

Of the 250 articles for which prices were secured for the whole period from 1890 to 1902, it is seen that 182, or 72.8 per cent, show an increase in prices; 65 articles, or 26 per cent, show the same price as the average for the base period, and 3 show a decrease.

Of the 250 commodities considered in this compilation of prices, the average price of 140 commodities was higher in 1902 than in 1901, the average price of 45 was the same in 1902 as in 1901, and the average price of 65 was lower in 1902 than in 1901.

NATURE STUDY FOR SCHOOLS.

Secretary Wilson Anxious to Make Farmers of All Children.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is planning to make farmers of all public school children in the United States, or at least to instruct them in the elements of plant life. There is a scarcity of scientific farmers in the country, and as it requires years to train them thoroughly by the Secretary of Agriculture has adopted a practical plan, of interesting the public school children of both sexes in this great work.

"The science of agriculture is so broad," enthusiastically exclaimed the Secretary, "that it is impossible to teach practical and scientific farming in the four years' training we are giving many of our bright young men."

"Therefore, the element of plant life should be taught to children along with the other lessons. They should be instructed how to graft, advised as to the properties of the soil, taught the elements of germination and the importance of moisture in the soil, the reasons why the soil should contain moisture, and be told why the roll should be worked when crops are growing."

"These are simple and interesting matters and can be comprehended by children. Teachers in normal schools and pupils in these schools should be given instructions and practical experience on these points so as to enable them to impart this knowledge when they take charge of classes in our public educational institutions."

The public school teachers should, when possible, according to the Secretary, instruct their pupils when the teachers are correctly informed. They should encourage children to take plants, roots, flowers, and bugs to school for the purpose of studying them.

Brief News Items.

Big Darby site may be selected for the army post, Columbus, Ohio.

Hotel owned by Mrs. J. M. Rogers, Cape May, N. J., burned. Loss \$30,000.

Makers of plaster casts at the world's fair grounds, St. Louis, will strike unless given an eight-hour day.

E. C. Swift, member of E. C. Swift & Co., Boston, provision dealers, is defendant in contempt proceedings at Springfield, Mass., for alleged failure to produce books of the company in

TO WORKING GIRLS



FREE MEDICAL ADVICE.

Every working girl who is not well is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice; it is freely given, and has restored thousands to health.

Miss Paine's Experience.

"I want to thank you for what you have done for me, and recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all girls whose work keeps them standing on their feet in the store. The doctor said I must stop work; he did not seem to realize that a girl cannot afford to stop working. My back ached, my appetite was poor, I could not sleep, and menstruation was scanty and very painful. One day when suffering I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and found that it helped me. I continued its use, and soon found that my menstrual periods were free from pain and natural; everyone is surprised at the change in me, and I am well, and cannot be too grateful for what you have done for me."—Miss JANET PAINE, 530 West 125th St., New York City. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Take no substitute, for it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that cures.



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BY
FLOYD LIVINGSTON

Near the middle of September, we one day received a letter from Charlie, which, owing to some delay, had been on the road two whole weeks. In it he wrote that our father had failed rapidly within a few days and we must come

Scarcely was I seated in the parlor when I heard a sweet, childish voice exclaim, "She's in thar—she's!" while at the same time a pair of soft blue eyes looked through the crevice of the door, and then ever and anon glared at their own reflection in the glass.

I wondered who the Ada could be of whom she had spoken. Possibly it was Ada Montrose, though. I was a stranger in the country, and I knew there was no happiness for me where she was. Thinking it would be on the par with the questions put to me, I was on the point of asking who Ada was, when we were summoned to supper, which consisted mostly of broiled chickens, strong coffee, leed milk, egg bread and hoeecake, if I except the row of sables who grouped themselves round the table, and the feather girl, whose efforts to keep awake amused me so much that I almost forgot to eat. We were nearly through when a handsome mulatto boy entered and handed a letter to his mistress, which she immediately opened, holding it so that the address could be read by Habert, who, after she had claimed, "That's from Uncle Dick, I know!"

"Is he coming home?" asked Jessie, dropping her knife and fork, while even Lisa, who seldom evinced much interest in anything, roused up.

"Yes. He is in New York now," said

young men who never reach the paying stage.

Senator Mueller's, making the rebating of life insurance premiums by agent a misdemeanor.

Patronize those who advertise.

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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

PULL FOR ANTIOCH.

The outlook for a prosperous year in this village was never more favorable than at the present time, as a majority of the people have awoke to the necessity of doing something to advance the commercial and material interests of the town—the project of an electric line from Waukegan having been revived and other matters discussed that will materially benefit the village, such as good roads, better train service and the like, some of which can be procured by a united, concentrated movement on the part of the people.

A number of new buildings are under contemplation, but buildings alone will not make a town any more than one swallow will make a Summer.

What Antioch, and every town similarly situated, needs is loyalty to home and home institutions, a united and concerted action on the part of the people to pull, and pull all together for everything that will benefit the place and make it more attractive and interesting to the thousands who visit it every year, so that they will either remain, or departing leave with a good impression of the town and its people, and this can be accomplished only by every man putting his shoulder to the wheel and moving it along to some ultimate object.

Good schools, good churches, good streets, good lights, good water, good fire protection and good sidewalks are prime essentials to any town and should be first consideration of everyone.

Good sidewalks need not necessarily mean cement walks; good fire protection need not necessarily mean an extravagant water works system, but in order to get anything along this line a commencement must be made and an effort made toward its completion.

In brief, if you are interested in this town you should take an interest in its material well being; if you are more interested in some other town its your duty to move there.

What's the matter with the Waukegan Sun? Has it, Chicago and the 14th ward gone democratic?

With Congress out of the way and public attention turning rather to politics than legislation the evidences of President Roosevelt's wide spread and remarkable popularity are increasing daily.

Conflicting reports come from Colombia with regard to the ratification of the Panama canal treaty but Secretary Hay still hopes it will be promptly approved and that the great work may go on uninterrupted.

The Cuban treaty has been ratified by the Congress at Havana without amendment. It now remains for the members of the United States Congress to prove their good faith by promptly passing the necessary enabling legislation.

The trade of the United States with China shows a most remarkable growth. In 1900 this country exported to the Chinese Empire goods valued at \$11,000,000. The value of the exports for 1902 has just doubled, being, in round numbers \$22,000,000.

The President's determination to go to the bottom of the Postoffice scandal and to permit no guilty person to remain in the service, may receive the condemnation of the politicians whose favorites are in danger, but it will command the respect of the vast majority of the voters.

Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor is being overwhelmed with financial reports of insurance companies. Not only are they not adverse to disclosing their methods and financial standing but they evidently hope to acquire some advertising from the publicity feature of the new department.

The President is earnestly advocating a general staff for the Navy similar to that authorized by Congress for the army. The benefit of such a staff is that it would relieve the Secretary of the Navy from many responsibilities which now devolve upon him and for which, coming as he usually does, from civil life, he is seldom fitted.

Anent the rumor that ex-Senator Mason was about to start a national paper along the lines of Bryne's Commoner, his son, Lewis F. Mason, is quoted as saying there is nothing in it. This is expressive of the condition even were the rotund Billy to actually engage in the publishing business, but then he would have a brilliant opportunity to blow off an accumulation of gas.

Train in New Role.

George Francis Train was congratulated upon the hot-cake-like selling properties of his recently published autobiographical book. "Yes," said he, "but lots of people want free copies." "Indeed!" "Yes; there must be an impression abroad that I am an accommodation Train."—New York Times.

Lights and Shadows.

BY BOO PEEP.

Sunday morning, an hour after Sun-up, as Ben Hoyardt was getting chips to start the fire, he was accosted by his old friend the Woodchuck, with a cheery "Good morning Ben, how are you?"

Ben, who could see nothing cheery in the cold "mor-easter" blowing down from straits of Mackinaw, responded: "why are you here?"

"No here," said the chuck, "why Ben, I have heard Charley Kelly say so much about Antioch that I decided to come down and see the town for myself, so taking my position on the rear axle-tree of Kelly's cab, like I had heard some hobos tell about riding on the 'too-tee cars,' I rode along for some time until a glare of light almost blinded me and I dropped off the axle-tree near the bank of a mighty river, about four times as large as the river that flows into Cross Lake.

Pretty soon a fellow came along wearing a big silver star and someone said 'hooper' or something like that, and I got mighty skeert and lugged up close to a long box like a water trough by the side of a pump. Pretty soon the fellow with the star took a little stick out of his pocket and scratched the end of it on his trousers under the flap of his coat and reaching up he touched the little stick to something in a glass cage on top of a post and the most intense light, brighter than a full moon, or a moon full, almost blinded me, as you know Ben my eyes are still weak from my long nap.

I lay quiet for a long time in this bewildering ray of light, hardly daring to stir or breathe. Anon I heard a step, a quick, nervous shuffle on the cement walk, and someone said 'rinner.' I clin on top of the pump and took a look at him. He appeared to be a combination of farmer and business man and looked like a fellow that was out after something.

Bye and bye a score of fellows that looked like old friends came down the street and someone said they were 'tired farmers,' although they didn't look as if they had done anything to tire themselves in several moons, but the name farmers sounded good to me, and the fellows looked so harmless that I followed them into a building and took my position on top of a big iron box in the corner of the room.

Pretty soon another crowd came in and someone said they were 'biznessmen.' They looked like it and acted as though they were after 'biznes' and I guess they were, as they bobbed around like bees in a hand-box. I began to feel almighty uncomfortable as I sensed danger and suspected it was coming from earnest-ellis, shorty-burke, billy-johnson, charley-bughes, dave-james, bert-rinner and other sources, but I didn't catch on to the lineup until a fellow called shortly pounded on the table and read something from a paper.

Then someone proposed a fellow called Ellis for chairman and another proposed a fellow called Ernest for secretary, a position that made him as harmless as a wooden Indian in front of a cigar store.

Then someone said something about tellers and I thought it real kind of the 'biznessmen' to tell the farmers what to do, but it seems I was mistaken as they didn't propose to tell them anything or let a fellow called Dave tell them anything.

But say Ben, that Dave is a pretty foxy old duck, as he seemed to have some 'biznes' of his own to attend to, and thought he could tell the farmers more from the floor than he could from the table.

Then a fellow called Billy moved to do something and another fellow moved to 'turner' the other way; then a fellow called James spiked the gun and made it harmless as that one of yours, Ben.

Then the fellow called Ellis pounded on the table and said something and the 'biznessmen' said something and before the farmers had time to digest their supper the thing was done, cooked brown on both sides.

Then I heard a great commotion in the corner and got pretty badly skeert until I heard someone say it was only warren-pullen a tempest out of a ten-pot.

Pretty soon a fellow looking like "a tall sycamore of the Wabash," strode down to the table and with uplifted voice commanded the chairman to do something, just what, I did not hear, from the babble of voices around me, but I could see that a climax had been reached from the set, determined lines of the two men's face, and regretted exceedingly that two such stalwart, earnest, positive men should meet on diametrically opposing lines; I could see that both men were friends and entertained one for the other the highest admiration and respect; I could see the older of the two men standing tall, majestic, commanding; pleading for the reversal of a motion that he believed unfair to the position he espoused; I could see the other with flashing eye, standing firm and unbending as the mighty oak, respectfully declining to recede from a position that he believed to be absolutely correct, and as the two men stood facing each other so intensely earnest, I said to myself this is indeed magnificent manhood and I would give a lapful of clover blossoms for a picture of these two men in that intense, determined mood.

Failing to get an affirmative vote to move a reconsideration of the question under discussion, the older man strode majestically from the room and I fell into a reverie:

Why do men become so intensely interested in politics?

Why were these two men so intensely earnest?

Personally neither had ought to gain or ought to lose; yet, did the destiny of their lives hinge on the result, neither could have been more intensely earnest.

Politics, at best, is like a game of chess, in which both sides move for the advantage and the vanquished should not blame the victor for his own lack of skill.

I could see, Ben, that the generalship was all on the side of the 'biznessmen' and that every move was made with the precision of clock work, while the other side with an overweening confidence, had gone into the fight unorganized and without a leader, with the inevitable result that they were quickly routed, outgeneraled and defeated.

"Ben," said the chuck, "it appears to me" but Ben had retreated to the house with a painful of chips.

A PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW

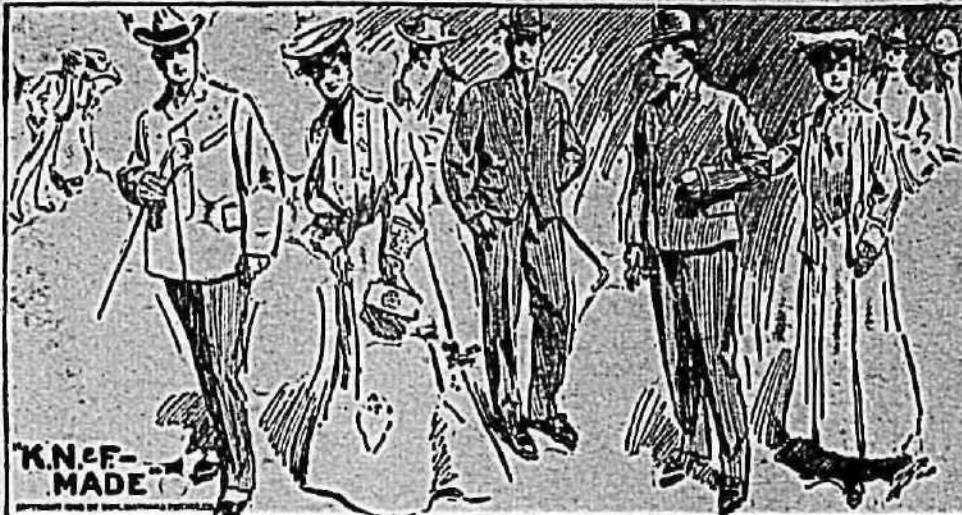
The Village Caucus as it Appeared to the Three Philosophers.

In the great state of Illinois about fifty miles from Chicago situated in a beautiful lake region where the birds sing, the dandelions bloom, and the flowers have a peculiar fragrance, sleeps the little village whose name recalls to mind the memory of ancient citadels where mighty kings and their subjects met together to discuss the interest of the people. A little observation makes it apparent to the philosopher that history repeats itself and that what once has transpired is likely, under similar circumstances, to occur again. Individual interest remains, as it has been in the past, the most potent factor in the lives of the people, but pardon us gray haired sages, rash youths, and fair maidens, for thus delectably moralizing over well known principles which your own intelligence has already granted as true. "Let the dead past bury its dead." Let us not ramble dolorously amid the ruins of ancient Antioch, the burial of Pompey or the dusty catacombs of Rome, but engrossed in the more practical and exacting interests of our twentieth century life. Let us picture ourselves preambulating the streets of a modern town the blessings of which lie so near our hearts. So join the company of the philosophers and while the moon is casting its silvery radiance o'er the beautiful Minnesota, of the thousand lakes and the picturesque location of our beautiful town, while the frigid breeze from the northwest seems to mourn a requiem for departing snows and whispers a prophecy of the mellifluous songs of birds and fragrant flowers. Walk with us we say on a certain night in April so conducive to meditation until we reach the threshold of our village hall.

Ever willing to dare to lead where some are loth to follow, whether amid the material structures of an objective world or amid the entangleable phantasies of the subjective realm, the "three philosophers" summing up their courage, boldly opened the door of the town hall. Imagine the surprising sight that met their eyes. A large crowd of sturdy citizens seated on old slabs, chairs and benches were engaged in the chemical task of mingling with pure atmosphere the fumes of carbonic acid gas, ammonia vapor, and the biting odor of nicotine. So dense were the atoms of smoke that the lights were partially obscured, respiration labored and a delightful sense of comfort seemed to pervade the house. Philosophers, being proverbial smokers, since smoke and meditation seem to go together, were at first somewhat annoyed at this pollution, but only because they were obliged to breathe it second hand. Casting a critical eye about the house the philosophers noticed some very distinct variations among the denizens there gathered. Here and there a gray haired man, his cheeks furrowed with the plowshare of years, his eye fierce through the remembrance of past battles and his thoughts still bearing the impress of an age which has gone by, sits silently and seems to say: "What shall I do next?" Youth with the down of dawning manhood on rugged cheek and chin smoked contentedly and looked wise above his years, and middle aged men with scraggy beard and cowhide boots gazed grimly at the gang. Farmers thinking of the price of wheat and the heavy taxes of the spring, lumber merchants with lawney arms but tender hearts looking with a sort of wooden stare at the floor and benches, doctors with anatomical eye seeing visions of disovered corpses and midnight adventures in lonely burial grounds, lawyers with an eye for trouble pondered how a racket might be made. Preachers pondering on the vanities of life yet ambitious of material gain, bankers shrewdly calculating the possible relations of this gathering to the loan of coin, merchants whose business eye regards man only as a wearer and exhibitor of clothes. Philosophers who regard all men as fools except those who meekly say "I do not know." But lo! behold! From out the cloudy fumes and sponiferous lithery which seemed to dominate this motley throng emerged a man who proceeded to a table grazed half timorously and called the "corkus" to order.

Events followed each other in rapid succession, chairman was nominated and quickly elected, and motion was brought forward but amended before the machinery could put a stamp upon the product, this amendment was then amended then the mendacious chairman propounded the amendment to the amendment which were amended to the previous motion and the multifarious mass of men by a mutual majority made it a law. In the meantime certain gray haired gentlemen who had been deeply engaged in amuting themselves mustered their forces and departed.

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The Swallest Overcoat for spring is the "Drexel Box," in the tan shades. This is 84 inches long. The "Brighton" is a trifle longer, and the "Clyde" is the longest of the spring coats. This is a summary of our leading styles. This stock is now ready and we invite your inspection.

WEBB BROS. Antioch.

an amendment to the proceedings. But the audacious chairman although maligned with mendacity maintained the masterful control and vindicated the majesty of his office. Thereupon the aged combine continued to gesticulate vociferously much to the meriment of the mingled multitude. They had suddenly awakened to the fact that the world does move and that individual interest is forced to give way to mutual benefit. They have further been convinced of the fact that the chairman was no "soft beefsteak" however much he might appear to be. That in truth he possesses the stalwart qualities which compose the stuff from which heroes and martyrs are made.

We, the three philosophers believing that no phenomenon of life is devoid of a lesson of instruction, beg to present to the intelligent mind of our readers a few principles which it appears to us are fundamental in the structure of our civilization. We believe that men have the right to think for themselves and vote accordingly. So in this case the purpose of the caucus held was to elect four trustees and a president to hold sway the coming year, to serve by their combined efforts the people to the best of their ability. Hoping that nothing has been said in this little message to hurt any one's feelings we remain. A Citizen.

Author Victorious in Old Age.
Ernest Legouve, part author of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" has completed his ninety-sixth year and has been forty-eight years a member of the French academy. He is still writing, goes up and down three flights of stairs daily and takes his exercise in fencing at a "salle d'armes."

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Cattle Castrated at the old time
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THE ORIGIN OF EASTER.



OSTARA, THE PAGAN GODDESS OF EASTER.

EASTER, the oldest church festival, comes down to us from the ancient Hebrews. With them, however, the time was not associated with the death and resurrection of Christ, but with the season of the year when the earth puts forth its freshest blossoms and the revivification of nature—the springing forth of life in the spring.

It is from this that the Easter egg custom springs, and centuries ago, even before the birth of Christ, colored eggs were given and received by celebrants of the feast. The egg for all time has been regarded as symbolical of the spring, when the earth receives from nature its new life. Not only the ancient Hebrews, but the ancient Persians, employed the colored eggs in their celebrations of the feast of the solar new year, in March.

The fact that the Anglo-Saxon name of April was *Estermonath* induces some to believe that Easter is of pure Saxon origin, but Germany, where the month is called *Ostermonath*, seems to have a prior claim upon the word.

With the Hebrews the festival was called *Pasch*, and the name still lives, with slight alterations, among many nations. The French call the festival *Pasques*; the Dutch term it *Paschen*, the Danes *Paaske*, and the Swedes *Pask*. In the early days of Christianity the influence of the Jewish *Pasch* upon the holy day commemorating the slaying of Christ and His resurrection was such that it created many bitter dissensions between the Western and Eastern churches. Finally the discussions assumed such a threatening aspect that Polykrates, Bishop of Ephesus, appealed to Victor, Bishop of Rome, asking for a general council to decide the much-vexed question.

Accordingly, councils met in all the countries, as well as at Rome, but, alas, for visions of harmony, they could not agree. They finally decided to recognize the day as their respective fathers before them had done, and no sect should censure the other for a difference of opinion.

Many warm and even bitter discussions still continued on the subject of Easter celebrations, and it finally led to the great Emperor, Constantine, in 325, issuing an order for the dispute to be settled by the Council of Nice. It was the momentous theme of the day. In obedience to royal command, 818 bishops and some 2,000 inferior clerics assembled at Nice in Bithynia.

The first sessions met in the church, and as the council continued its work the place of meeting was transferred to the imperial palace, where special apartments were reserved for this august body. The main trouble was between the Jewish Christians and the Gentile Christians.

On the fourteenth day of the first lunar month the Jews observed with all the solemnity and regard for the Mosaic law the Feast of the Passover; thus they celebrated the death of Christ as represented by the Paschal Lamb. The first Sabbath after the fourteenth day of the March moon the Gentile Christians celebrated with joyous religious services the resurrection of Christ. Neither sect would recognize the other's festive day, and the Council of Nice was greatly perplexed how best to please all parties.

After continuing their debates, pro and con, for several months, the ecclesiastical dignitaries announced that the bitterly waged war of dispute was settled. Easter Day was for all time to be the first Sabbath immediately following the fourteenth day of the March moon. By this arrangement the world may celebrate Easter, justly called the "Queen of Festivals," as early as March 22, and again it may not arrive until April 25, when nearly the entire earth is fragrant with spring buds and blossoms.

The word Easter is derived from a Pagan goddess of the early Teutons called *Ostara*. The German word for Easter is *Ostern*, but some philologists maintain that both the German and English words come from the ancient Saxon word *Oster*, or *Osten*, meaning "rising." *Ostara*, the German goddess, was credited with being the personification of the morning, and of the East, and also of the opening year.

Ostara was worshipped very generally in northern Germany, and it is believed that the fame of the goddess spread to England, where the Saxons joined in worshipping her. Until the beginning of the present century court was paid to *Ostara* by the kindling of great bonfires and in other ways, and even to-day in some of the remote districts where many superstitious beliefs are treasured by the peasantry the fame of *Ostara* still lives.

Nell's Easter Embroidery

WHAT A magnificent piece of embroidery, Nell! I'll give you \$20 for it," said Angela White, as she bounded into the room where Nellie Vance sat in a tangle of white and gold and green silk floss, busily working Easter lilies upon an immense square of snowy white linen. And truly, though Angela was a connoisseur in art needlework, the piece of work in question might have evoked a like exclamation from one less enthusiastic; for Nellie was an expert needlewoman, and long practice, added to an artistic temperament, had made her a past mistress of the art of embroidery. The lilies shone with a satiny luster against the dull background of the linen and the delicate green of the leaves, with their perfect banding, stood out in beautiful contrast, while a Greek border in dull pink and gold completed the effect.

"Thanks, Angela," said Nellie, "but I do not care to sell it."

"You silly goose!" responded Angela, "just think what you could buy with

\$20! You could get a handsome spring coat, or the sweetest kind of a hat for Easter. Before I'd wear out my eyes and patience for nothing over such a glorious piece of work as that, to hang over a church pulpit! Come, I must have that for an Easter gift to Aunt Mary, in New York. I'll give you \$25 if necessary."

But Nellie was obdurate. She had thought and planned and dreamed too long about her Easter gift to the church to give it up in a moment. She was not rich like her cousin Angela, and even the materials for the scarf had cost no small sacrifice, but she was proud of her talent. This much she could and would do, and though she had in common with the other girls her share of vanity and love of flattery she resolutely put away from her all thoughts of accepting money for herself, although she recognized fully how hard it would be to wear her old clothes while the other girls shone resplendent in their new spring outfits.

Days passed on, and the last stitch was lovingly set in the altar cloth, which, wrapped in pink tissue paper, was laid carefully away in Nellie's bureau drawer.

On the Saturday before Easter as she was passing through the kitchen she found

Bridget, the washerwoman, in tears. "Why, what is the matter, Bridget?" she kindly inquired. "Are you in any trouble?"

"Oh, had luck to the day I ever was born, Miss Nellie," cried Bridget, bursting into loud sobs, "and sure I don't know why it's after livin' I am. Wid me man 'T'm down wid the rheumatism and five children to clothe and feed, and only me two poor hands to deplend upon, and the rint due last week, and me wid-out a dollar in me pocket, and the landlord 'thrinlin' to turn us out this 'bliged day if it's not paid. Och, hane! Och, hane!" and the poor woman covered her face with her hands and sobbed pitifully. "Who is your landlord, Bridget?"

"Deacon Green, miss."

"And what is the rent?"

"Tin dollars, miss," wailed Bridget. "Oh, the Blissid Vargin, and how am I to git tin dollars betwixt now and to-morrow night? And the childer wid no breakfast."

It was only a moment that Nellie hesitated. Straight to her room she went, and taking from the drawer the precious pink parcel she walked swiftly to her cousin Angela's home.

"I've concluded to accept your offer, Angela," she said, as she threw it into her lap.

"Thought you'd come to your senses," said Angela. "Say, if you want a hat go down to Stewart's and get that gray chiffon with the violets. It's a perfect dream!"

Nellie almost sobbed as she hurried back toward home, her purse enriched by \$25. She made straight for Deacon Green's.

"I've come to pay Mrs. O'Leary's rent, Deacon," said she. "Will you please give me receipt?"

The deacon looked somewhat abashed, and muttering something apologetic about "heavy expenses and hard times," made out the receipt which Nellie accepted, and thanking him hurried on to the nearest grocery, where she ordered a bill of groceries to be delivered at Tim O'Leary's that caused the clerk to open his eyes in mild astonishment. She reserved \$5 of the money for a final call, which she paid to their own family physician, who, after listening to Nellie's story, promised to look after Tim until he was able to go to work again.

Eight people were happy that night, and as Nellie stopped at the O'Leary's next morning on her way to church and saw the children's happy faces and heard the heartfelt thanks of the honest woman and her helpless husband already better from the little encouragement that had brightened their apparently hopeless prospects, she was more than repaid for her sacrifice.

Her cousin Angela's look of astonishment and disgust as she entered the church, posing nicely in her new arrayed in an imported gown and artistic hat, had no terrors for her, and as the beautiful notes of the Easter anthem rose and swelled around her and she inhaled the perfume of the lilies which drifted



"I ACCEPT YOUR OFFER, ANGIE."

to her from the altar, she bowed her head upon her hands in silent prayer at peace with all the world.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The White Lily a Symbol.

Of the many species of lilies grown throughout the world the white lily of the Orient has the oldest history as a cultivated flower. Its origin is supposed to be in China, but long before the days when annals took cognizance of the cultivation of flowers it was common throughout western Asia and Greece. It is the lily generally referred to in the Hebrew Scriptures, although commentators say that "the lilies of the field" spoken of by Jesus in the sermon on the mount were the red anemones, with which all the little of Galilee were dotted in the spring. In heathen Asia the white lily was the emblem of purity. The Greeks had a myth that it sprang from the milk of Hera, queen of the gods, with whom the Roman Juno was afterward identified. The Greeks also held the lily to be the highest type of purity. In the early centuries of the Christian era the new religion made this idea a little more sublime, and the lily became the symbol of heavenly purity. Thus the lily is fittingly associated with the Easter ceremonies.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Symbol of the Easter Egg.

When the nations of the west, or Europe, were converted to Christianity, the sentiment of the egg was universally accepted as a suggestive symbol of their faith in the risen Savior, and it has ever since remained the most favored figure of the Easter festivities all over the continent. The children, who rule the heart and home of mankind, are doubtless responsible for the keeping alive of this visit of the rabbit, with his nest of beautiful eggs, on the glad Easter morn, just as they love and long for the coming of dear Santa on Christmas eve.

Easter in Early England.

The Saxons and Angles celebrated the time as sacred to the Goddess *Ostara*, and some part of her worship, taken over by the more austere Christians, survives still in the springtime festivals, especially in the countries of northern Europe. For a long time the Christian Easter was an eight-day thanksgiving, approximately the time devoted by the pagans to their celebration. It was afterward cut down to three days, then to two and finally dwindled to a single day, commemorative of the resurrection.

"A laugh, to be joyous, must flow from a joyous heart, for without kindness there can be no true joy.—Carlyle.

There is no tyrant like custom, and no freedom where its edicts are not resisted.—Bovee.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Communication between The United States and Guadalupe and Curacao was shut off because of the plague which was raging on those islands.

Residents of the new "western" territories demanded that the United States declare war against France because of the arbitrary closing of the Mississippi river.

John Rinkel, a baker in Maiden Lane, New York, drew the capital prize of \$10,000 in the State lottery instituted "for the promotion of literature."

The Emperor of Russia started to equip two vessels for a voyage of discovery which resulted in his taking possession of Alaska.

Bonaparte was said to be planning to make himself Emperor of France, but was being held back by fear of a popular uprising.

The British government was reported nearly ready to evacuate Egypt and Malta.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Forcible removal of the Indians to the west side of the Mississippi river was recommended to Congress by the Secretary of War.

The United States Senate, after a sharp debate, voted to reject a bill to "promote" vaccination.

One of the first international marriages took place—that of William Gore Ouseley, Esq., of the British legation at Washington to Maria Van Nes, daughter of Gov. Van Ness of Vermont.

Gerritt Smith of Peterborough, N. Y., headed a subscription to encourage the colonization of negroes in Africa.

Trespass Boyer of Hayti, with several thousand troops, was trying to suppress an insurrection near Port au Prince.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

A "copperhead" mob at Mason, Ill., wrecked the drug store of Dr. J. Baker, a Unionist, shot at the proprietor and threatened to kill every abolitionist in the town.

An actor in a Washington (D. C.) theater substituted "McClellan" for Washington's name in singing the "Red, White and Blue," was howled down by shouts of "Hooker," and the manager was forced to publicly apologize next day.

Norfolk (Va.) ministers tried to open their churches in obedience to Jefferson Davis' proclamation, and their congregations found the entrances barred by Union soldiers.

Eighty million dollars was said to be needed for the pay of Union troops to March 1.

Residents of east Tennessee were starving, with flour quoted at \$55 a barrel in Knoxville, and the Confederate War Department offering 50 cents a pound for bacon.

Four soldiers were shot by the provost guard during a riot at Columbus, Ohio.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Judge Parmenter of Boston ruled that the striking horsemasters of that city were subject to \$5,000 fine or ten years' prison sentence for intimidating workmen.

The Bonaparte family was exiled from France by vote of the national assembly.

The Farragut arbitration commission's report awarding \$205,000 prize money for the destruction of Confederate vessels at New Orleans was adopted by Congress.

The North German Gazette of Berlin was forced to apologize for having ridiculed President Grant's inaugural address.

Over 600 emigrant wagons from Illinois and Iowa crossed the Missouri river at Nebraska City en route to Nebraska farm lands.

Gen. Grant's second administration was said to show an entire disregard of the new civil service laws.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Ex-Assistant Postmaster General T. J. Brady and ex-Senator W. P. Kellogg of Louisiana were indicted at Washington for alleged bribery in awarding of mail route contracts.

John Brown, Queen Victoria's famous attack the same bank account alone was said to total £1,000,000, died at Windsor Castle.

British taxpayers were reported groaning under the taxes imposed by the Egyptian war, which had taken \$24,000,000 from the exchequer.

Six thousand men and three dredges were reported at work on the Panama canal, and one-half the line under contract.

The Apache Indians went on the warpath and killed Judge H. O. McComas, his wife and son of Silver City, N. M. The passageway under Gladstone's London residence was closed by the police at nightfall for fear of Penlan dynamiters.

TEN YEARS AGO.

Prince Bismarck celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday at Friedrichsruh. Mr. Mellie completed a new French cabinet at the request of President Carnot.

Twenty thousand of the first Chicago world's fair tickets were sold or exchanged for exposition certificates.

The "gigantic" rubber trust made its first advance in price, and the rubber trust was said to have acquired control of all sources of supply for the territory.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A WOMAN.

What a Woman Says About Western Canada.

Although many men have written to this paper regarding the prospects of Western Canada, and its great possibilities, it may not be uninteresting to give the experience of a woman settler, written to Mr. M. V. McInnes, the agent of the Government at Detroit, Mich. If the reader wishes to get further information regarding Western Canada it may be obtained by writing to the agents of the Government whose name is attached to the advertisement appearing elsewhere in this paper.

The following is the letter referred to:

Hilldown, Alberta, Feb. 5, 1903.

Dear Sir—I have been here now nearly five years, and thought I would write you a woman's impression of Western Canada—in Alberta. There are several ranchers in this district who, in addition to taking care of their cattle, carry on farming as well. Their herds of cattle number from 100 to 200 or 300 head, and live out all winter without any shelter than the popular bluffs, and they come in in the spring in good order. Most of the ranchers feed their cattle part of the time, about this time of the year, but I have seen the finest fat cattle I ever saw that never got a peck of grain—only fattened on the grass. You see I have learned to talk farm since I came here—farming is the greatest business here. I know several in this district who never worked a day on the farm till they came here, and have done well and are getting well off.

I think this will be the garden of the Northwest some day, and that day not very far distant. There has been a great change since we came here, and there will be a greater change in the next five years. The winters are all anyone could wish for. We have very little snow, and the climate is fine and healthy. Last summer was wet, but not to an extent to damage crops, which were a large average yield, and the hay was immense—and farmers were a broad smile accordingly.

We have good schools; the Government pays 70 per cent of the expense of education, which is a great boon in a new country. Of course, churches of different denominations follow the settlements. Summer picnics and winter concerts are all well attended, and as much, or more, enjoyed as in the East.

Who would not prefer the pure air of this climate with its broad acres of fine farms, its rippling streams, its beautiful lakes, its millions of wild flowers, its groves of wild fruit of exquisite flavor, its streams and lakes teeming with fish and its prairies and bluffs with game, to the crowded and stiff state of society in the East? I would like to go home for a visit some time, but not to go there to live; even if presented with the best farm in Michigan.

Beautiful Alberta, I will never leave it. And my verdict is a repetition of all who have settled in this country. This year, I believe, will add many thousands to our population. And if the young men, and old men also, know how easy they could make a home free of all incumbrance in this country, thousands more would have settled here. I would sooner have 100 acres here than any farm where I came from in Michigan; but the people in the East are coming to a knowledge of this country, and as they do, they will come West in thousands. All winter people have been arriving in Alberta, and I suppose in other parts as well, which is unusual, so we expect a great rush when the weather gets warmer.

We have no coal famine here; coal can be bought in the towns for \$2 to \$3, according to distance from the mines, and many haul their own coal from the mines, getting it there for 50 cents to a dollar a ton.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) MRS. JOHN McLAHLAN.

In Berlin, 833 public buildings are owned by the State and 497 by the municipality.

Money refunded for each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES if unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Spray for Children. Soothe sore throat, reduce inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

What SHE thinks of

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

If she says it is the best remedy she ever tried for

CONSTIPATION AND INDIGESTION

you invest 50c or \$1.00 and try it yourself.

If you want to know what others think of it write for our book of testimonials.

Mrs. R. H. Fritzer, No. 3928 Cook Ave., St. Louis, Mo., under date of Oct. 15, 1901, writes: "I have been constipated for the past two years and your Syrup Pepsin is the only remedy I have tried so far that has any decided results. My son and I have been troubled with our bowels all summer and have taken treatment from one of the best physicians here, but the Stomach Trouble was no better. We will certainly do all we can to place your goods among our friends, as we know the merits of Syrup Pepsin."

Your Money Back If It Don't Benefit You

PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called "Laxative Tea" or "Laxative Drink."

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE

All druggists or by mail 25 cts. and 50 cts. Buy it to day. The Family Medicine cures the bowels every day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address, O. F. Woodward, La Roy, N. Y.

WESTERN CANADA

HAS FREE HOMES FOR MILLIONS!

Upwards of 100,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada and are contented, happy and prosperous, and there is room still for millions. Wonderful yields of Wheat and other grains. Best Grazing Land on the Continent. Magnificent climate, plenty of water and fuel. Good schools, excellent churches and splendid railway facilities.

Free Homestead of 160 Acres, Free

the only charge being \$10 for entry. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature as well as for certificate, giving you reduced railway rates, also Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to C. J. Broughton, 430 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

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You can buy of us at wholesale prices and save money. Our 1,000-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you?

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